

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Opium Administered to a Farmer's Wife—Finances of the State Fair—Horrible Trolley Car Accident Near Detroit.

Met Death by Poison.

Five weeks ago John Hartman, an aged farmer living north of Lapeer, died suddenly, and the cause of death was given as uranic poison. A few days ago Mrs. Hartman, his widow, died after a few hours' illness. Dr. Scott, who was called to her bedside just before death ensued, found that William Roehm, alias Gage, and his wife, Emma, who had been living with the Hartmans, had purchased quantities of opium at different drug stores, and had administered the same before the prosecuting attorney. An investigation was started, and an inquest was held. The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Hartman came to her death by poison, and from the evidence submitted had reason to believe that the Roehms administered the same.

State Fair Statement.

Following is the official statement of the last State fair: Total receipts, \$19,175.29; total expenses, \$19,108.30; net profit, \$66.99. The largest items of expense were: Premiums, \$8,231.50; speed, \$3,074.39; advertising, \$1,231.73; and general purposes, \$1,553.01. The personal expenses of the directors were only \$805.25; and of the Secretary's office \$816.50. The Executive Committee will meet in Grand Rapids Jan. 10, when it will be decided whether or not to hold another fair and when.

"Cripple's Revenge."

Several years ago Frank Eves, of St. Louis, lost an arm in a separator and ever since then he has been figuring how to get even. He has at last invented a shocking machine which he has named it "The Cripple's Revenge." A very successful exhibition of its working powers was recently given.

Earnings of Michigan Roads.

The railroad earnings in Michigan for September, as reported by the Commission on Commerce, were \$2,650,448, or \$248,213 more than for the same month last year. For the first nine months of the present year the aggregate earnings were \$21,025,500, an increase of \$80,443 over the same period of 1896. This is the first increase reported for this year.

Fatal Trolley Car Wreck.

Two suburban cars, carrying twenty passengers and both running at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, collided on the Detroit and Oakland electric railroad near Detroit. Three men were instantly killed and several persons injured, eleven of them seriously.

Insurance Companies Banned Out.

State Insurance Commissioner Campbell issued a circular containing the names of thirty-five fire insurance companies, which he asserts, are unauthorized to do business in Michigan, and many of whom he charges have no legal existence anywhere.

New President for Albion.

The Board of Trustees of Albion College has elected John P. Ashley, Ph. D., of Albion, N. Y., its president. He succeeded Dr. Lewis R. Fiske, who resigned last May because of advanced age, after twenty years of service.

State News in Brief.

William Hight, aged 65, a farmer living near Seneca, dropped dead of heart disease.

George Spencer of Cheshire township pulled a passenger of a wagon by the muzzle. He is dead.

The K. O. T. M. dedicated a new hall at Benton Harbor and initiated thirty-two new members.

Martha Zuber, a general merchant at Minden City, has filed chattel mortgages covering his entire stock.

Hog cholera has obtained a firm hold in Ingham County. One farmer has lost twenty hogs from the disease.

Willie Thompson, a 10-year-old Carsonville boy, was trampled on by a horse he was leading and seriously injured.

Saloonists at Burr Oak have been unable to secure housemen within the village limits and will have to close up shop.

New Haven citizens held a mass meeting to adopt resolutions urging the officers to enforce the Sunday school law.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Hathaway of Birmingham was badly scalded by the upsetting of a cup of hot tea.

At Detroit, W. J. Burian shot at his wife, but succeeded only in slightly wounding her. He then shot himself dead.

Edwin Outter has begun suit against Benton Harbor for \$5,000 damages for injuries received by falling on a defective sidewalk.

Stephen Crockett, a Coldwater Pole, was held up near the Lake Shore depot and robbed of \$8. Two boys have been arrested on suspicion.

Robert Spink of St. Joseph, who went to California in '49 and stayed until '88, has caught the cold prize again and will accompany a party of six to the Klondike next spring.

The electric light service in Ovid is so bad that a number of the merchants have to keep lanterns continually burning in order to find articles in remote corners of their stores.

An 18-year-old lad, giving the name of George Bayne of Port Huron, was arrested at Griffin, Ga., and sent to the chain gang for twelve months. The boy answers the description of the missing Williams boy.

An iron bridge with a 90-foot span will be built over the Tobacco river, between Gladwin and Cheboygan. With its approaches the structure will be 315 feet long. It will be 16 feet wide.

Dr. S. B. Fullett, who practiced in Sturgis over forty years, while assisting in unloading hay, fell through a hole in the floor, fracturing his jaw, injuring the spine and receiving internal injuries.

The Michigan Central Railroad proposes to build a grand house at Gaylord and put in a switch engine there. It is also expected this company will move its water tank from Otsego Lake to Gaylord.

CONGRESS AT WORK.

OPENING SCENES OF THE LONG SESSION.

Important Action May Be Taken Early in Both Houses—Hawaii Is Likely to Be Annexed—Friends of Cuba Are Hopeful.

Annual Grind Begins.

THE regular or long session of Congress, as it is called, because there is no constitutional limitation upon the period of its duration, opened at noon Monday.

The leaders of the two major parties of both houses participated in the opening ceremonies, and President McKinley made the journey to Washington from the bedside of his dying mother.

The extra session of the regular session of the Congress, which usually attracts to it, as the House was completely organized at the extra session, and all the committee assignments were made, beyond the natural stimulus produced by the returning statesmen and the outlining of schemes by members of the "third house" or lobby, Washington on the night preceding the opening was tranquil.

The ceremonies attending the opening of Congress, though comparatively of a routine character, make a spectacle which in some respects is regarded as the greatest official event of the year at the national capital.

Monday the weather was propitious. The sun shone brilliantly from a cloudless sky, making a glorious, bright December day, with a tinge of frost in the air to invigorate the lungs and a breeze just strong enough to keep the stars and stripes snapping from the flagpoles.

At the capital the crowd swarmed into the corridors at an early hour and choked the marble steps as they ascended to the galleries from which they were to view the show.

The program at the House Monday was very simple. The House was called to order by the Speaker, who, after the chaplain's invocation, directed the Clerk to call the roll.

This having been accomplished, the presence of the members of the House was ascertained by the clerk, and the House was directed to proceed to the business of the session.

The intention of the House leaders to proceed with the business of the session as rapidly as possible. The committee will all begin their labors at once. The appropriations committee has been at work for ten days, and Chairman Cannon expects to pass two of the regular budgets before the holidays.

Among the other general measures to require consideration will be the bankruptcy bill. Whether it will be the Nelson bill, which passed the Senate at the last session, or a modification of the Torrey bill depends on the temper of the Judiciary Committee, which will submit the measure to the House.

Beyond doubt there will be several resolutions of inquiry during the first week which may be more or less sensational, and some of the radical pro-Cuba members will attempt to get consideration for a Cuban resolution before the Foreign Affairs Committee can act, but owing to the haste of the House, such a measure has hardly a chance of passing.

Simultaneously with the fall of Speaker Reed's gavel in the House, Vice President Hobart called the Senate to order. Half an hour before the Senate convened the public and executive and reserved galleries were filled with spectators to witness the opening of the session. The grand costumes of the ladies added much to the brightness of the scene. The Senate chamber at the opening was a veritable conservatory. The floral display was unusually rich and beautiful, and the odor of flowers was heavy in the hall.

Seventy-seven Senators responded to their names on the roll call.

The Senate to start with had a calendar of about 300 bills reported from the committees during the special session. The indications on the opening day were for a little more activity than usual during the pre-holiday session. This is largely due to the fact that the supporters of the administration and advocates of annexation are very anxious to secure the earliest possible enactment of the treaty with Hawaii. Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, announced his purpose of pressing annexation at the earliest possible moment.

One point which the committee will be called upon to decide is whether to proceed to ratify the treaty of annexation or to annex the islands by joint resolution. The annexationists have lost some votes during the vacation, and there is now apprehension that the two-thirds vote necessary to assure the ratification cannot be secured.

Some members of the Foreign Relations Committee who favor annexation advocate this course because they say they see no reason for traversing the same ground twice, as they would be compelled to do in case the matter should first be considered in executive session, fail there, and then be taken up in the form of a resolution in open Senate and House.

Despite all opposition, it is not doubted Hawaii will be brought under the stars and stripes. No act of the American Congress in many years past has attracted so much attention throughout the world as the annexation of a distant island is sure to attract.

What Congress will do concerning the President's presentation of the State of our relations to Spain and Cuba only the future can determine. Unless some turn of events moves public opinion and finds response in Congress it may be regarded as fairly certain the peace policy of the President will be supported by both

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houses of the national legislature. The President's message, read between the lines, does not indicate that he has abandoned Cuba, but rather that he hopes in the future to achieve the practical independence of that island should Spain's present efforts to restore peace prove fruitless, and by methods which will be the fruits of natural causes, and which will not necessarily bring on war between the United States and Spain.

Other topics which will be sure to cause much talk throughout the world, and some of which may be the subject of actual legislation, are revision of the immigration laws, bankruptcy, pooling by railroads, rehabilitation of the interstate commerce commission, prevention of scalping of railway tickets, the Central Pacific Railway's debt to the Government and the revenues of the Government under the Disley law.

ECKELS MAKES REPORT.

Reviews National Banks and Favors Amending Note-Issuing Law.

The annual report of James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, was presented Oct. 31, 1897, opens with a brief review of the history of the legislation which constitutes the present national bank act, and invites the attention of Congress to amendments to the law recommended in former reports without specially repeating them.

On the subject of bank note circulation the Comptroller says:

It is a well known fact that in all the changes which have been wrought in the national currency act from its inception to the present time, the one feature which has remained unchanged is the principle that the principal benefit to be conferred, by the issue of national bank notes, is the convenience of the public in carrying out their business. Whatever legislation there was in the first instance for restricting the issue of notes against the assets of the Government, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, to 90 per cent of the par value thereof, has since been removed. In the report of the Comptroller of the Currency during the last twenty years the wisdom of changing the existing law so that the banks and through the communities to which they are located might have the additional benefit of an additional capital has been urged.

Despite all this the law still remains without amendment. Not only should the bank act be amended in this particular, but Congress should seriously consider such a change in the method of bank note issues as will enable the banks of the country to raise and quickly meet the demands of their customers in all sections of the country.

It is considered by every great commercial power that the United States, by the sole province of the banks to issue the paper which circulates as currency. The belief in a national currency, more better and safer than a government paper currency, prevailed unquestioned in this country, until after the appearance of the notes of the war, the Government undertook to issue paper currency. Even under such circumstances the principle has already been established, however, that the issue of bank notes should be left to the banks, and the admission freely made that it was neither a wise measure nor a safe form of currency.

Between the competition of the Government note issues on the one hand and the increasing price of bonds required to be deposited as security for the issue of national bank notes on the other, together with the increasing price of bonds required to be deposited as security for the issue of national bank notes, the banks have been permitted to become merely an incident to the conduct of the national currency, and the Government has been seriously aggrieved more than once that the bank note issues be done away with, and the currency be placed in the hands of the people. The danger of such a course is not to be underestimated. The experience of every great commercial power has been that governmental currency is a source of weakness and danger. In the United States, where there has been the nearest approach to success, with the volume of the Federal reserve notes, the Government has been more than once in danger of losing the confidence of the people, and the business interests of the country subjected to unnecessary loss and confusion.

The argument that the Government better than the banks can provide for the redemption of paper note issue will not stand the test of a careful examination. The Government has no means for carrying out its demand, except through borrowing and through the issue of bonds, and the issue of bonds converted into cash to meet their outstanding notes when presented.

The total number of national banks organized since the system was put into operation, in 1863, is shown to have been 5,005. On Oct. 31 last there were in active operation 3,617, having an authorized capital of \$30,230,295. The total outstanding circulation of the banks then in operation was \$22,199,580, of which \$20,924,555 was secured by bonds of the United States, and the balance of \$1,275,025 was secured by the United States paper deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The total circulation outstanding of all national banks on Oct. 31 last was \$230,131,005, of which amount \$1,558,800 was secured by bonds held for account of insolvent and liquidated banks, and \$23,355,255 by lawful money deposited for their account and by active banks reducing circulation. The net decrease in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$12,584,334 and the gross decrease in the total circulation was \$4,851,292.

During the year forty-four banks were organized, with an aggregate capital stock of \$6,420,000. During the year twenty-one banks went into voluntary liquidation.

There was paid to creditors of insolvent banks during the year \$13,109,781 in dividends. The magnitude of this unequalled record, the report says, will be more forcibly illustrated if considered in the light of what has been accomplished heretofore in the way of dividend payment to the creditors of insolvent institutions. In 1893, there was paid in dividends \$3,433,640; in 1894, \$5,124,577; in 1895, \$3,380,552; in 1896, \$2,451,050, and in 1897, \$13,109,781, making a total of dividends paid within the five years from 1893 to 1897 of \$27,500,315, or 104 1/2 per cent of all the dividends that have ever been paid to creditors of insolvent banks. From 1863 to 1897 there has been paid in dividends in this report \$13,109,781, or 17 1/3 per cent of the period of thirty-four years of the existence of the system. Since Oct. 31, the end of the report, there have been additional dividends have been ordered, amounting in the aggregate to about \$925,000.

The report contains the latest compiled statistics relating to the world's monetary system, and the stock of gold, silver and paper currency. A table of interesting features of this statement is the per capita amount of each kind of money, in the countries named. The per capita averages in the principal countries of the world are as follows:

United States, \$23.70; United Kingdom, \$20.05; France, \$34.08; Germany, \$18.65; Austria-Hungary, \$9.33; and Russia, \$8.95.

The Comptroller reviews his recommendation of last year, urging that national bank examiners be paid an annual salary instead of fees as now.

Salvage Belderback of Duglestown, Md., tied the members of his family to posts and tried to kill them with a sword.

HAYTI BOWS ITS KNEE.

THE GERMAN FLAG SALUTED AT PORT AU PRINCE.

Trouble Between the Little Republic and the Kaiser's Empire Thought to Be Settled—Native Residents Bitterly Resent the Government's Back-Down.

"Wacht Am Rhine" Toasted.

The question of the indemnity demanded by Germany for the alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment of Herr Emil Lueders, a German subject, has been settled to the satisfaction of Germany and all the demands of that country have been agreed to by the Government of Hayti, in face of the display of force made by Germany and under the threat of a bombardment of the defensive works of the port unless these demands were agreed to within eight hours following the time the German ultimatum was delivered, shortly after the arrival at Port au Prince of the two German cruisers sent to back up the demands of the German minister.

Naturally there is a strong feeling of resentment against the Government on account of the humiliation inflicted upon the country by Germany, but it is not thought that anything more serious than a ministerial crisis will result.

The Trouble with Hayti.

The trouble between Hayti and Germany arose from the imprisonment of Emil Lueders, son of a German who married a Haytian woman. Up to a short time ago Lueders was a Haytian citizen, but, having been concerned in various little affairs, among which were

mentioned four duels, he seemingly decided it wise to change his nationality, and registered his name at the German consulate. For an assault upon a Haytian officer—his second affair of the kind—Lueders was arrested, convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. An appeal was pending when the German minister interfered.

and forced his way into the private apartment of Tiresias Simon Sam, the president of the Haytian republic, and in a rude and peremptory manner, demanded the release of Lueders, with an apology to the German Government, an indemnity of \$10,000 in length for the time he had been in prison, the immediate trial of the police who arrested him, and the dismissal of the judges who sentenced him. If the prisoner was not released within twenty-four hours the indemnity was to be \$5,000 a day for every day afterward.

MCKINLEY ARRIVES IN TIME.

His Presence Renders Family Circle at Canton Complete.

President McKinley reached Canton in special train at 8:55 Tuesday morning. When the President entered the room, accompanied by his wife and his niece, Miss Mabel McKinley, the sister of the President, Miss Helen said: "Mother, here are William and Ida." The President knelt by his mother's bedside and kissed her tenderly. As he did so she put her arm about his neck and signified that she loved him. She then recognized the President's wife, and reached her hand toward her.

It seemed to friends that she had somehow or other been waiting for the arrival of her son. Soon after she lapsed into an unconscious state, and the strength that had been husbanded for the last meeting of son and mother seemed to leave her.

The scene was a pathetic one, as beggars description. In the midst of it all there was a joy unspeakable in the breast

of the President. He had again been permitted to see his mother alive. He had left her bedside to go to Washington in answer to the obligations of his country. He had witnessed the assembling of Congress and had now returned before the death angel made his visit and took with him the spirit of the aged mother. With the arrival of the President the children of Nancy Allison McKinley gathered about her couch, muted stercor by her tearful struggle against death. The reunion was complete.

While a recent performance of wild beasts and their tamer was in progress at a village near Kovno, Poland, the lion tamer was killed by a lion and a tigress. A fearful panic ensued among the spectators, and eight persons were crushed to death, many others being seriously injured.

For the first time in six years the Mitchell & Tranter Rolling Mills in Covington, Ky., are running a double force of over 400 men. The Overman & Schrader Cordage Works have put on a double force of 500 men.

DECEMBER WHEAT \$1.09.

This Is the Highest Notch Touched Since the 1891 Crop.

Amid the wildest excitement seen on the Chicago Board of Trade within the memory of the oldest trader December wheat sold for \$1.09 Thursday. This is the highest mark which the cereal has reached since the historic combine of 1891. During the four hours of session a rise of 7 1/2 cents over the opening price was recorded. The Chicago price was 10 cents over Minneapolis and Duluth, 10 cents over New York and 7 cents over St. Louis.

At this price the wheat of an eighty-acre Kansas farm, land value \$15 per acre, was worth more than the land itself, the farm equipment and the house and barn. Not a farmer in Minnesota or the Dakotas with 2,400 bushels of wheat, the product of eighty acres last harvest, but what could have sold his grain in Chicago Thursday for more than his land would bring, and have a few hundred dollars to the good.

If the price of the first few minutes had been maintained during the rest of the session it is probable that kernels of wheat would have sold as high as diamonds at the close. The cereal shot up to \$1.05 1/2 at a bound and the holders of big wheat contracts could have disposed of them at this stage without any trouble. When \$1.05 was bid for December wheat some of the bulls thought the temperature was getting rather high and dumped a lot of their claims. This action had the effect of easing the market and checking temporarily the efforts of the more aggressive bulls. Ten minutes of comparative quiet reigned in the stormy session, and then the bulls by a coup started the figures their own way again. So complete was the surprise that many of the dealers declared that they expected to see the price sail up to \$1.50 before the end of the session.

At \$1.06 the explosion of a Krupp gun could not have been heard above the pandemonium. The bulls, led by the crowd, by fractions of a cent up to \$1.07. Their foomen made a temporary rally and brought another elevator full of grain into their midst. A half hour of deadlock resulted, but the dealers with the horns, metaphorically speaking, concentrated their forces on a weak point in the other water mark of the day and of six years. Then succeeded the usual slump as the time for the clang of the gong approached and December closed at \$1.07.

THE SKAGUAY PASS.

It Is a Trail of Horror and Death Leading to the Klondike.

The Skaguay Pass, en route to the Klondike region, is thus described by an American miner who has just returned: "The Skaguay Pass is a rank fable, advertised by a lot of Shocks and many banks at the town of Skaguay for the purpose of making money out of the deluded people who are persuaded to go that route. What is called the 'Skaguay Pass' is no pass at all—it is simply forty-eight miles of mire. I never saw such human suffering in my life as I witnessed

among the 4,200 people who are now camped in Skaguay Pass. Not five per cent of them will survive and the others are coming back. I found men only twenty miles away from the town, and it had taken them forty days to get that far. Horses got down in the snow and mire and hundreds of animals have their legs broken and must be shot. The bottoms of the caissons are covered with the carcasses of dead animals that have been rolled over the cliffs. There will be much suffering and starving this winter among the people camped in Skaguay Pass. I saw one poor man, who had mortgaged his home in Seattle for \$500, gave his wife and children \$150 to keep them this winter, and spent \$300 for his outfit. He could not get the rake pass and was turned to the town of Skaguay to sell his outfit. The eight or ten outfitters of that town all stand together, and he could get no more than \$40 for his outfit. It is

poor man saw that he had lost his home, and he was broken hearted. I felt sorry for him and gave him \$100, and his eloquent thanks were the tears that streamed down his cheeks. This is only one of a hundred like cases, and for humanity's sake, the Skaguay Pass should be denounced as a fake of unscrupulous swindlers. The town of Skaguay is full of dissolute characters.

Sparks from the Wires.

Spain will send no further reinforcements to Cuba.

All the members of the Board of Health appointed by the Governor at New Orleans, La., have resigned.

Secretary Long has addressed a letter to Miss Christine Bradley asking her to christen the battleship Kentucky.

Nicaragua passed a law Oct. 9 last, absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese. The officer who infringes on the law is subjected to a fine of from \$25 to \$500.

Grayling House.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is heated by steam throughout. Fine attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample points for commercial travelers.

F. D. HARRISON.

(Successor to F. A. Brigham.)

Tonsorial Artist.

Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the latest style, and in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Fine attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample points for commercial travelers.

You Can Get...

all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing—letter heads, bill heads, envelopes, cards, invitations, programs, posters, etc., at this office at....

Low Prices.

It.....

is a well-known fact that judicious advertising always pays—especially newspaper advertising. If you put your ad in the right paper your business will grow, because people will see that you are alive, and they would rather deal with a live man than a corpse. If you advertise in this paper you will find that it

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

GREAT MAIL ROBBERY

\$100,000 IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.

Registered Matter Is Missing on a Branch of the Postal Railroad of New Jersey—One Postal Clerk Cannot Be Found—Business Outlook.

Registered Mail Stolen.

Investigation is now being made of what is supposed to be one of the biggest robberies in the history of the New York postoffice. The robbery is said to be in the railway mail service and confined exclusively to registered letters. The exact amount taken cannot be learned, but it is stated officially to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000. This figure is thought to be excessive by some who are investigating the case, but all agree that it is the largest amount ever taken at any one time in the history of the postoffice. The robbery is confined, so far as investigation has shown, to that section of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which is known as the New York, Somerset and Easton branch. The discovery was made on Nov. 9, but the secret was kept by the postoffice authorities until now. It is known, so the statement is made, that \$30,000, the total amount carried in "bags," was taken. This sum was missing on Nov. 9. How long the defalcation had gone on prior to that time has not been ascertained. On the day the robbery was discovered Robert E. Lang, a clerk employed on the New York, Somerset and Easton branch, disappeared, and has not been found. In addition to Lang there were employed W. J. Mearns, J. S. Tucker and J. D. Avery. Since Nov. 7, hundreds of complaints have reached postoffices, making inquiries after registered letters that never reached their destination. The chief inspector and his staff at the postoffice in New York have several files filled with these complaints.

MILD WEATHER INTERFERES.

The Price Situation, However, Is One of Sustained Strength.

Bradstreet's commercial report for the week says: "Mild weather throughout most of the country has interfered to some extent with the distribution of winter-weight clothing and other seasonable goods, and trade from first hands is quieter than last week. Jobbers and retailers, however, report a steady increase in demand for winter-weight goods, and in some regions very active business in holiday goods, groceries and kindred products. Favorable reports come from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Paul. The price situation is one of sustained and even aggressive strength. Wheat is higher, and all other cereals have sympathized with wheat. Coffee, copper, cotton, dairy products, lead, tin, rubber and raw sugar are also among the prominent staples which have been advanced in value. The decreases have been few and slight. Cereal exports continue very large, though showing a falling off from last week's heavy total. Total exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada, this week, aggregated 9,005,438 bushels, against 6,009,000 bushels last week. Corn exports also show a falling off, aggregating 3,008,000 bushels this week, against 4,355,000 bushels last week."

CELEBRATED CASE DECIDED.

The Nebraska Supreme Court Passes on the Powers of Receivers.

The Supreme Court at Omaha, Neb., has passed upon the case of A. T. Walton, receiver of the Nebraska and Iowa Fire Insurance Company, against L. B. Williams, George F. Wright, S. R. Johnson and other stockholders and directors of the company, affirming the decision of the District Court handed down by Judge Walton in 1912. The decision of the Supreme Court, in effect, is that the receiver of an insolvent corporation to collect assessments is unquestioned; that the members of a board of directors of an insolvent corporation who took part in its meetings are in no position to question their liabilities for the amount of assessments levied at such meeting, because of the fact that the judgment having been rendered against the corporation.

Plan for Large Libraries.

H. C. Nash, librarian of Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal., and J. C. Rowell, librarian of the University of California, are endeavoring to change the copyright laws and build national libraries in the big cities. The plan is to require authors, obtaining the protection of a copyright, to supply copies of their work to several depositories, located in cities in different sections of the country.

Sultan's Life Attempted.

Two soldiers in the imperial service at Yildiz Kiosk, the palace of the sultan at Constantinople, had an attempt on the sultan's life. This was frustrated by the attendants of the sultan. The sultan had the men tortured in the hope of extracting the names of the instigators, but both died without revealing anything.

Negro Friend Lynched.

Charles Jones, the negro who murdered Mrs. Brown Smith and her four children near Wesson, Miss., has been captured and lynched by an infuriated mob.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

Robert Schenck, aged 17, shot and killed his brother Harry, aged 15, at St. Louisville, O. He did not know the gun was loaded.

President's Mother Dead.

Mrs. Nancy Ann McKinley, mother of President Wm. McKinley, died at her home in Canton, Ohio.

Shot in the Back.

Another assassination has been planned to the record of Tangipahoa parish, Louisiana. The other evening in the full glare of the hotel lights S. B. Mullen, a stranger there, was shot to death. He was standing on the hotel gallery and the assassin shot him from behind.

Two Negroes Hanged.

At Abbeville, Ala., Jim Glover and Sam Fields, both colored, were hanged on the same gallows. Glover was convicted for killing his wife and Fields for killing his mistress.

Jennings Gang Captured.

Four members of the Jennings gang of outlaws were lodged in jail at Muscogee, I. T. The two Jennings brothers and Tom O'Malley were captured by four of United States Marshal Bennett's men while traveling in a covered wagon toward the Arkansas line.

Invitation on Quartz.

A slab of quartz, with veins of gold prominently showing, will convey California's invitation to President McKinley to attend the golden jubilee of the discovery of gold. The precious rock will have engraved on its face the invitation to the President.

LOVERING'S PUNISHMENT.

Text of General Alger's Order Reprimanding Captain Lovering.

Secretary Alger has made public the order reprimanding Capt. Lovering of the Fourth Infantry at Fort Sheridan, who was court-martialed and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for his alleged ill-treatment of Private Hammond. It reads as follows: "By order of the President, the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth Infantry, are approved. It is, however, disappointing that an officer of such rank should have been guilty of such a crime. There is no question but that Private Hammond deserved punishment for his conduct, but he should have received it in a lawful way. The military laws governing the army are explicit. They prescribe the duties of officers and enlisted men, with the penalties for their violation. Under them both have rights and obligations. When, therefore, an officer, with the intelligence and experience with which Capt. Lovering is credited, not only violates these laws, but exhibits such a lack of humanity as is shown in this case, he should receive a more severe sentence than a mere reprimand. Committing such acts degrades the officer more than the soldier he punishes and shows unfitness for the care and command of men. Under exceptional circumstances, and things which in cooler moments they recall with sorrow and regret, but this case is aggravated by the fact that after weeks of deliberation this officer evinces no regret for his wrongful acts."

DODGE THE EXCLUSION ACT.

Wholesale Traffic in Fugitive Naturalization Papers in U. S.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie at New York has been notified by Commissioner General Powderly that the State Department at Washington has been informed by the United States ambassador at Rome that a wholesale traffic in fraudulent naturalization papers is being carried on in Italy. The subject of these fraudulent methods, Mr. Powderly said, is to effect the entry into the United States, under cloak of American citizenship, of aliens who otherwise would be subject to exclusion. In view of these facts, Commissioner Fitchie is especially interested in investigating all naturalization papers of immigrants, and especially those from Italy. Commissioner Fitchie said the task was an extremely difficult one. From the large number of immigrants recently landed he believed there were agents in Europe who, in furtherance of this fraudulent scheme, had secured large numbers of passengers under the threat that unless they came at once they would not be admitted at all, as Congress was about to pass a restricting law.

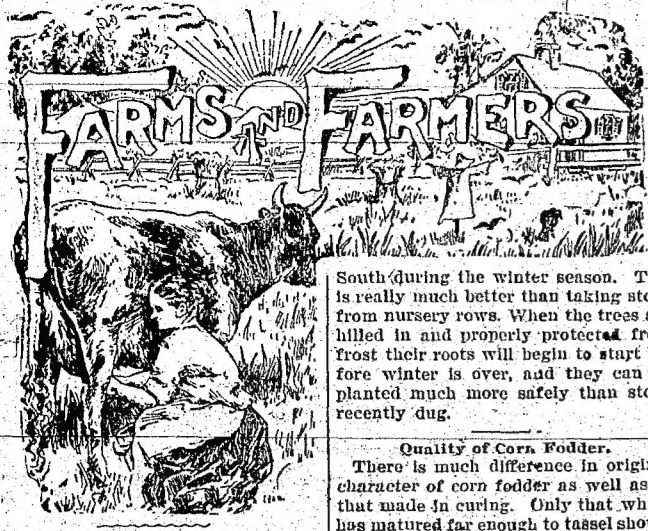
FRANCE ACCEPTS SITUATION.

Great Britain Does Not Expect Trouble on Upper Nile.

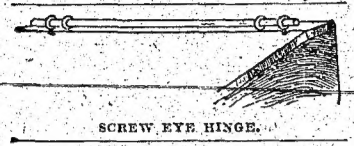
The St. James' Gazette of London announces authoritatively that the British Government does not expect trouble with France regarding the upper Nile regions. France having agreed to accept the situation. Advice received at Lagos, West Africa, from the interior say the French troops had five engagements with the natives before effecting occupation of Nikki, the capital of Borgu. The king of the Borgu, who is a vassal of the British, and Great Britain claims that the Borgu territory is within the sphere of their influence. Great Britain claims the whole country of Borgu under the Anglo-French convention of 1890. Captain Lugard, for Great Britain, outdistanced Commander de Brazza, who was making a treaty with the King of Borgu, but the king has refused to sign a treaty, and holds that fact that France has effectively occupied Dahomey, and is therefore entitled to its hinterland, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the treaty of Berlin.

Religious Excitement.

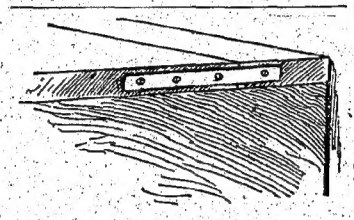
Religious persecutions in Quakerstown, a small village near Norwich, Conn., have reached such a point that a serious climax may result. A month ago the members of the old families decided that the present youth and maiden were being allowed too much liberty, and it was to meet this want-of-seriousness that a religious awakening was decided upon. All went well for a time. Solomon Crouch, a carpenter, who was the leader, is a Quaker by birth, but not being a native of the place, the young folks looked upon him as an outsider, and he was to meet this want-of-seriousness that a religious awakening was decided upon. All went well for a time. Solomon Crouch, a carpenter, who was the leader, is a Quaker by birth, but not being a native of the place, the young folks looked upon him as an outsider, and he was to meet this want-of-seriousness that a religious awakening was decided upon. All went well for a time. 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Homemade Hinges.
One frequently needs a great number of small hinges in making chicken and other coops. The two sketches given herewith show homemade hinges that are better than leather and cheaper than the hardware dealer's steel butts. The one shown first is made of screw eyes, inserted with a round rod of wood



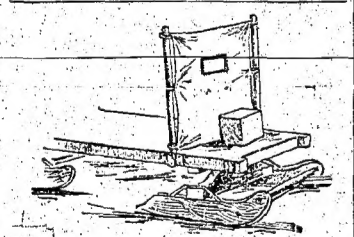
SCREW EYE HINGE.
or wire running through them. Screw eyes come in all sizes so that almost any strength of hinge can thus be made. The two eyes can be placed close together and wired with fine wire if desired. Occasionally a bit of hard wood and a few screws will make a very serviceable hinge, attached as shown in the second picture, which tells its own story. Have the wood stout enough so



STRAP HINGE.
that the screws will not split it, and use round-headed screws for the pivot if possible.—New England Homestead.

Apple Pomace as Feed.
There is considerable nutriment in pomace as it comes from the mill. Stock will eat it quite readily if fed before it begins to ferment. This, however, it does very soon if exposed to the air. Consequently it is best to place the pomace in air-tight barrels or hogsheads, so as to keep air from it, and cover the pomace with something that will hold down the carbonic acid gas and prevent its escape as it forms. This is really an excellent feed. The pomace itself has no nutritive value to make this worth while. Its chief value is its succulence, and it should be fed with grain, hay or meal, so as to give the proper proportion of nutrition. When put up in air-tight barrels and kept slightly below freezing temperature there will be no more fermentation in the pomace than there is in the silo, and it can be used till late in the winter.

Windbreak for the Driver.
Drivers in winter often suffer severely and unnecessarily from the cold winds. Returning home without a load the wind has a chance to blow upon them unobscured. Have two small stakes and four holders for them, as shown in the sketch. Provide a stout piece of duck and sew rings to it as suggested. A small glass with its wooden frame can be inserted, and two small openings made for the reins. If the wind is in front, at either side or at the driver's back, he has simply to change the stakes and his sheet of duck to escape its fury. When not in use the sheet can be folded, with the glass in



DRIVER'S WINDBREAK ON SLED.
side, and placed in the box used as a seat. Such a contrivance will save much suffering and can be had at a very slight cost.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Why Fattening Stock Eat Straw.
Domestic animals like variety in food as much as does man himself. Possibly they are more partial to variety than are men and women, because the taste of animals is less vitiated. A fattening steer or sheep which is fed highly nitrogenous food will eat a good deal of bright grain straw, so as to supply the proper proportion of carbonaceous nutrition. When animals are fed corn, less straw will be eaten, as the corn is itself chiefly starch, which is only another form of carbon. For sheep that are fed beans and bean straw, the straw of wheat or oats will be eaten almost as readily as hay. It is needed to prevent the nitrogenous ration being too concentrated.

Preparation for Winter.
Summer farming is but a preparation for winter. Food is cheaper in summer, but prices are lower. While the pasture is a valuable aid to the dairyman, it is sure to cheapen prices at times when grass is abundant, the market being regulated by the supply. The best dairyman grow crops for use on the farm in winter, preferring to feed their produce at the barn and convert it into milk and butter in winter, when higher prices rule.

Ordering Nursery Stock.
To make sure that an order can be filled it should be sent in at as early a date as possible. It is best to order for spring delivery in the early winter. The order will be filled, and the rule in all nurseries is first come first served. In the North all nurseries men take up their out-of-door stock early, and fill it in so as to be able to fill orders from the

South during the winter season. This is really much better than taking stock from nursery rows. When the trees are killed in and properly protected from frost their roots will begin to start before winter is over, and they can be planted much more safely than stock recently dug.

Quality of Corn Fodder.
There is much difference in original character of corn fodder as well as in that made in curing. Only that which has matured far enough to tassel should be put up for winter feed, and if it has been planted thinly enough to furnish some sublimity not only the grain will be improved. Farmers have often noticed that the husked stalks were eaten by cows in preference to the thin, watery and tasteless stalks of corn sown for fodder. The cow knows what is best for her. No corn for fodder should ever be sown. It should be drilled, and with its many pleats front and back, makes a charming blouse design when quinquely modified. Rich lines of embroidery are made to represent the pleats, the belt seems to produce the blouse fullness above the waist line, which is really a matter of fit and cut, while below the regulation close clinging blouse skirts are modified to carry

Cauliflower as a Farm Crop.
In our experience, cauliflower is very rarely attempted by farmers who begin market gardening. Yet it is quite as easily grown as cabbage, provided it has a soil rich enough to grow it to perfection. Cauliflower can be grown on land that will not produce cauliflower. It is probable that the unsuccessful attempts to grow cauliflower are responsible for the fact that it is much less planted than the homely cabbage, which as a late crop does not require very rich land, provided it is well cultivated. Farmers need to diversify their crops more than they do. It is this that makes the business of the gardener a safe one. If one crop fails to make a profit he has enough others that are profitable to make his business as a whole a success.—American Cultivator.

Corn on One Acre.
How much corn will an acre of land produce? The Illinois State Board of Agriculture offered prizes for the largest crop on one acre, and twelve persons succeeded in raising over one hundred bushels each. The first prize was won by Mr. John Powers, with a yield of 160 bushels per acre. Mr. E. S. Fursman coming second with 100 bushels. The next ten persons produced, respectively, 150, 144, 143, 142, 116, 110, 108, 103, and two others 100 bushels each, the average of the twelve being 128 1/2 bushels per acre. The best fertilizer for corn was conceded to be a previous crop of clover, depending upon deep and early plowing, the seed bed and shallow but thorough cultivation.

Protector for Shrubs.
A convenient method for protecting rose bushes and many small shrubs is shown herewith. All barrels that have lost both heads are saved and used for this purpose. Two small stakes are driven down, and a string attached, as shown in the sketch, to keep the wind from blowing them over. Straw is then put inside about the bush, making very warm and wind-tight winter quarters. A board, or a piece of burlap, can be tacked over the top to support the weight of the snow, if desired.

A Hen's Egg Production.
About 150 eggs per year is estimated as the production of a hen, if the flock is small and well cared for, but with large flocks an average of 100 eggs per hen for one year is about correct, as disease, lice and mismanagement cause loss. The fowls on farms give larger profits in proportion to capital represented than larger stock, but are more neglected, and, therefore, do not give as large profits as could be derived from them.

Harness.
Harness ought to be protected from dust and dampness when not in use. A regular harness closet can be built in an hour's time. The sides are burlap, hung on projecting arms. The front is a curtain of burlap, supported by wire rings, running on a wire stretched across the top of the front. It is a simple closet, but it will protect the harnesses.

Cow Peas in the Orchard.
A Western fruit grower states that he has had excellent results in his orchard by growing cow peas therein, and allowing the crop to be harvested by hogs. Not only is the land benefited by the shade, but the hogs grow and fatten rapidly, the peas and vines being nutritious. His fruit crops are large, and his pork is produced at a smaller cost than on corn.

Cement.
If you have a cement floor with breaks that must be mended, don't expect to get the new cement to adhere to the old without chipping out all loose parts of the old, cleaning it all out carefully and soaking it well with water. Then the new work will be good and stay good in connection with the old.

Skim Milk for Calves.
Skim milk for calves must always be fresh, and should be given warm. The use of a thermometer will save the life of calves in cold weather, as the temperature of the milk should be about 100 degrees. To attempt to regulate the temperature by hand is simply guessing and will not prove successful.

Potatoes to Be Higher.
The average price of potatoes for 1897 is less than seventy bushels, and prices will be much higher than for several years.

CRAZE FOR NOVELTY.

MANY OLD GARMENTS ARE NOW IN USE.

Modifications of the Blouse—Waist Coverings that Appear to Keep the Wearer Warm, but Do Not Do So—Three Very Fashionable Hats.

What to Wear.

GOOD authorities begin to whisper that blouses have had their day, so if you can discover anything newer on the horizon of fashion, by all means cut new cloth according to the newer model. But that discovery is not an easy one to make and feel sure of, because it looks now as if blouses were good for at least an entire season more, and as if women would then be sorry to give them up. Just now they are being made more and more elaborate. The ever popular shooting jacket, with its many pleats front and back, makes a charming blouse design when quinquely modified. Rich lines of embroidery are made to represent the pleats, the belt seems to produce the blouse fullness above the waist line, which is really a matter of fit and cut, while below the regulation close clinging blouse skirts are modified to carry



on the back of the skirt. A garment of this sort is shown herewith. Its sleeves were dark brown cloth to match the dress skirt, made bands of black soutache embroidery almost covered the body portion, and the slashed basque, each full of which had its band of embroidery, was edged with heavy black cord.

Whatever women are wearing beneath their street bodices, it must be warm. Perhaps chambray linings are more common than we suspect; anyway furs are being put off later than ever this year, and women seem so much in love with bodice styles that they have not the heart to hide their new dresses under big cloaks. It must be confessed that many of us would rather not wear a fur than wear one that is not cut according to this year's model. We put little cape affairs over our shoulders that do not even pretend to add to the warmth of what we are wearing, or we cut our blouse bodice into the semblance of a jacket so we can seem to have on "something that goes over," while really and truly it is just a bodice and that only. Two examples of this kind of contriving appear in the next picture, and either is sufficiently stylish to offset, to many women, even the lack of warmth.

The first was stone gray broadcloth, pink taffeta lining basque and skirt. The cape effect, though the dominant ornamentation, was the merest pretense when considered as a protection against cold, consisting merely of wide revers and draped bretelles of the goods freely embroidered with dark gray braid. The other fash—the counterfeited of a jacket—was warmer than it looked, for it opened over a green velvet vest that matched the dress skirt.



panel. Its goods were green cloth, looped soutache giving the liberal supply of edging. The three hats in this picture are as representative of current millinery as any three hats could be, for the styles in headwear are very diverse. One thing worth noting is that the very large hat is not seen in actual wear half as often as it is in the millinery windows. The medium hat, with straight brim and a trimming of ribbons and plumes, is the usual thing. Some of the new bodices that dressmakers show indicate that women are quite as anxious for something odd as

for something pretty. Of course, the oddity must be in touch with current styles, but that much having been accomplished, the more unusual it is the more it will please its purchaser. Where this craze for novelty will end it takes a brave prophet to tell. A quiet, harmless and well fitting bodice is covered by some strange surplice-like affair, all braid and zig-zag, and behold! the bodice takes its entire character from the addition. The original color of which the gown was made is unsuspected—what matter, anything to break the monotony. It was a regular smash of it in this model, which was gray broadcloth, soutache in zig-zags of plain lines and curlicue border covering its bodice.

The gown in the middle of this second large picture was another product of the rush for oddities. It had a yoke effect so striking as to be more in keeping with ballroom than the street. The sides of its front were alike, but that was too conventional a start, so the yoke effect on the skirt was permitted to go its own original way. It was composed of greenish gray fallie, the trimming being black chantilly lace strips edged with black jet bands.

After such models a little matter like fastening to one side seems a very original and restful expedient. This last bodice was put here chiefly to show that the blouse need not have skirts. The one just described did not have them, but that was a princess counterfeited, and the last costume of the other pictured row of three had bodice and skirt and bodice closely matched by their trimming. This last, which was in a nut brown novelty suit, had an entirely plain skirt, yet its blouse ended frankly at the belt. Its trimming consisted of narrow braid and a brown satin frill, straps of the goods closing



it. It is pleasant to know that skirts to the blouse are no longer imperative. There is really very little to be said about bodices, so thoroughly does the blouse idea dominate them. The Russian blouse should be considered the source of all the countless blouse modifications, but modifications are galore. With skirts it should be noticed that the effort to trim them still has force. It seems to be accepted now, too, that it is well to carry out the trimming of the bodice in a prolongation on the skirt. The costume last described was on this general order, but the one at right of it was a more characteristic type. This bodice was ornamented with bands of embroidery, crossing over the shoulders and narrowing to the belt, a continuation of these same bands appearing below the belt on the skirt. Gray was the color of its cloth, lighter and darker gray appearing in the embroidery, whose bands enclosed gray velvet.

Alaskan Indian Trick.
In one of the Alaskan religious ceremonies a big wooden wedge is driven, apparently, through a woman's head, from one temple to the other. The effect is exceedingly realistic, the woman's eyes seeming to start from the sockets and hang down on her cheeks, while blood flows in streams. As a matter of fact, the wedge shown the audience is secretly exchanged for one consisting of two parts attached to a wooden band, covered with hair, that is slipped over the head. Thus it seems as if the butt end stuck out on one side, the point having passed through the skull. At the same time bladders con-

tain several rooms and will be really a Sunday school club house. The membership of the congregation is 800. A medallion fashioned by St. Gaudens, in bronze, of Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, for thirty-three years pastor of the church, will be placed in the chancel. Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton is pastor of the church, which is one of the most influential in New York.

SIGHT-SEEING IN LONDON.
A Chicago Girl Notes that English Women Have Large Feet.
"Under these circumstances we took our first drive down Piccadilly, and Europe to me dates from that moment," writes Miss Lillian Bell from London, to the Ladies' Home Journal. "The ship, the landing, the custom house, the train, the hotel—all these were mere preliminaries to Europe, which began then. People told me in America how my heart would swell at this, and how I would thrill at that, but it was not so. My first real thrill came on me in Piccadilly. It went all over me in little shivers and came out at the ends of my fingers, and then began once more at the base of my brain and did it all over again."

"I remember nothing definite about that first drive. I, for my part, saw with unseeing eyes. My sister had seen it all before, so she had the power of speech." Occasionally she prodded me and cried, "Look, oh, look quickly! But I never swerved. I can't look. If I do I shall miss something. You attend to your own window and I'll attend to mine." Counting back I will see your side."

"When we got beyond the shops I said to the cabman: 'Do you know exactly the way you have come?'" "Yes, miss," he said. "Then go back precisely the same way."

"Have you lost something, miss?" he inquired. "Yes, I said, 'I have lost an impression, and I must look till I find it.'" "We did it all over again that afternoon, and that second time I was able in a measure to detach myself from the hum and buzz, and the dizzying effect of foreign faces, and I began to locate impressions. My first distinct recollections are of the great numbers of high hats of the men, the ill-hanging skirts and big feet of the women, the unsteady effect of all those thousands of cabs, carriages and carts all going to the left, which kept me constantly wishing to shriek out, 'Go to the right or we'll be killed!'—the absolutely perfect manner in which traffic was managed, and the majestic authority of the London police."

The Greatest Force.
The greatest force known to science is that produced by the contraction and expansion of metals, resulting from the action of heat and cold.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

The Minister.—A minister must be a follower, as well as a leader, of his people, and his deeds and words must always harmonize.—Rabbi Isadore Myers, Hebrew, San Francisco, Cal.

Men and Churches.—People like a man who believes in himself; they like a church that has convictions and the courage to maintain them.—Rev. Frank Crane, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Depavity.—No totally depraved man ever lived. Sitting Bull said some good things. "God Almighty made me an Indian. God Almighty never made me an agency Indian."—Rev. M. W. Reed, Independent, Denver, Colo.

City Dangers.—The city is destructive of womanhood. Turn a young girl loose in any of our great cities and you might as well turn her loose on some lonely South Sea Island.—Rev. William Hader, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

Marriage.—To be model husbands, in the loftiest sense, we must be true Christians. For marriage is not simply the wedlock of bodies, but of spirits. It is the union of the entire personality.—Rev. G. B. Vespung, Baptist, Denver, Colo.

Blood of the Poor.—New York is building herself up with the blood of her poor, who are crowded into wretched tenement houses, with mismanaged schools and criminally neglected almshouses and prisons.—Rev. H. T. Shepherd, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

Man and Reason.—Man is a reasoning animal. He alone is capable of perceiving truth, of discerning falsehood, of sifting out fallacies, of weighing evidence, of thinking. To think is a high prerogative.—Rev. U. S. Milburn, Universalist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Missionary Work.—The field of missionary efforts in the direction of gathering into the churches often seems to me as large in the region of the wealthy and well-to-do as among the wage-earners and less favored parts of society.—Rev. E. A. Horton, Unitarian, Boston, Mass.

Wealth.—I am no communist, and believe not in the equal distribution of wealth. If a man works for his money he has a right to have it. Because we are lazy, do not grumble because some one else is willing to slave.—Rev. Frank Talmage, Presbyterian, Chicago, Ill.

The Price of Liberty.—Every forward movement of thought has brought about a bitter contest, and in the struggle which has been carried on in every line of human thought many men have had to pay a high price for the liberty which they demanded.—Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.

Solitude.—The superior spirits are more or less alone. Shakespeare hasn't much company. There are few to walk with Francis d'Assisi or Fenelon. The heroes retire into the solitude of their singular work and there are few to understand them.—Rev. C. L. Thompson, Presbyterian, New York City.

Empty Pews.—When the spirit of selfish exclusiveness in the church has given place to the broad-spirited adaptiveness, and the church becomes all things to all men in the Pauline sense, ministering to all men and all of the man in all ways, our pews will be full.—Rev. C. A. Dickinson, Congregationalist, Boston, Mass.

St. Paul's Influence.—Eighteen centuries and more have passed since Paul said: "I am not ashamed of the gospel." Thousands have been ashamed of it and are forgotten. But the power and influence of Paul's life and letters are still felt and acknowledged by multitudes.—Rev. J. K. Montgomery, Presbyterian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Catholic Unity.—The recent efforts of Leo XIII. in favor of Christian unity show the position of the church toward the classes and the masses. She would bring all the children of Adam into her heart, warming them with charity, inspiring them with hope, and saving them through faith in Jesus, the Lord.—Rev. J. P. O'Donnell, Catholic, Boston, Mass.

Apple Tree Eighty Years Old.
The oldest, first planted and largest apple tree in Porter County, Indiana, has become defunct after seventy years of continuous fruit bearing. It is the last landmark of pioneer days in the county.

When Valparaiso was yet in its infancy and known to the early settlers of Porter County as Portersville, three good-looking apple trees were planted in the southwestern part of what was once the original site of Valparaiso. In the course of events two of them were taken away. For forty years Mrs. Lucinda Brewer has reaped a rich harvest of the fine apples borne by the other every year.

Recently an angry gale handled its aged stature too roughly, broke its silvery, heavily loaded branches, and snatched off its massive trunk about ten feet from the ground. It measured seven feet in circumference and was nearly 80 years old. It is estimated that it has yielded about 600 bushels of apples.

Antiquity of Mirrors.
Mirrors are known to have been in use as far back as 1270. Before glass was invented horn and metal were used. Anglo-Saxon women carried small ones slung to their girdles, and beauties in the time of James I. and Elizabeth had them in the center of their fans.

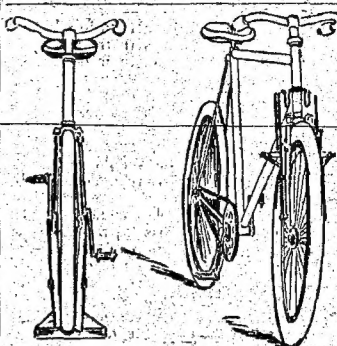
Britain and Mining.
Britain occupies a very high place in mining of all kinds. More than 600,000 of her people are employed at the industry, and they produce over 28,000,000 worth of minerals annually.

When a popular society gives an amateur entertainment, there is one thing sure: you must take part, or buy a ticket.

COASTERS WITH A NEW USE.

Serve as Footrests for the Wheelman and Hold the Bicycle Upright.

August Zinghart of New York has patented a bicycle attachment which serves as a footrest for the wheelman while coasting and for holding the bicycle upright when it is not in use. On the two rods of each frame slides a bracket with teeth as on the usual foot rests, eyes on the inner ends of the bracket braces being adapted to engage a clamp adjustable at any desired height to bring the brackets in proper position to suit the convenience of the rider. The eyes are also adapted to



engage notches in the rods near their free ends when the frame is down, to prevent the brackets then slipping upward. At the other ends of the frame are transverse rods with right and left hand screw threads, engaged by a turn-buckle, to permit of moving the frames toward or from each other, according to the thickness of the tire extending between them, and these transverse rods have upward extensions adapted to be connected with each other by a bar passing between adjacent spokes of the wheel, the bar being connected at its free ends with a padlock, to fasten the frames and the wheel together, thus preventing unauthorized persons from riding off with the wheel.

THEIR GRANDEST CHURCH.

The Universalists to Erect a Magnificent Structure in New York.

The corner stone of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, New York, was laid recently. This structure will be the grandest yet reared by Universalists in the United States and will cost \$350,000. The memorial windows and the organ which cost \$20,000, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, will bring the total up to \$425,000. It will seat 1,000 persons. The parish house will



UNIVERSALISTS' GRANDEST CHURCH.

contain several rooms and will be really a Sunday school club house. The membership of the congregation is 800. A medallion fashioned by St. Gaudens, in bronze, of Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, for thirty-three years pastor of the church, will be placed in the chancel. Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton is pastor of the church, which is one of the most influential in New York.

SIGHT-SEEING IN LONDON.

A Chicago Girl Notes that English Women Have Large Feet.

"Under these circumstances we took our first drive down Piccadilly, and Europe to me dates from that moment," writes Miss Lillian Bell from London, to the Ladies' Home Journal. "The ship, the landing, the custom house, the train, the hotel—all these were mere preliminaries to Europe, which began then. People told me in America how my heart would swell at this, and how I would thrill at that, but it was not so. My first real thrill came on me in Piccadilly. It went all over me in little shivers and came out at the ends of my fingers, and then began once more at the base of my brain and did it all over again."

"I remember nothing definite about that first drive. I, for my part, saw with unseeing eyes. My sister had seen it all before, so she had the power of speech." Occasionally she prodded me and cried, "Look, oh, look quickly! But I never swerved. I can't look. If I do I shall miss something. You attend to your own window and I'll attend to mine." Counting back I will see your side."

"When we got beyond the shops I said to the cabman: 'Do you know exactly the way you have come?'" "Yes, miss," he said. "Then go back precisely the same way."

"Have you lost something, miss?" he inquired. "Yes, I said, 'I have lost an impression, and I must look till I find it.'" "We did it all over again that afternoon, and that second time I was able in a measure to detach myself from the hum and buzz, and the dizzying effect of foreign faces, and I began to locate impressions. My first distinct recollections are of the great numbers of high hats of the men, the ill-hanging skirts and big feet of the women, the unsteady effect of all those thousands of cabs, carriages and carts all going to the left, which kept me constantly wishing to shriek out, 'Go to the right or we'll be killed!'—the absolutely perfect manner in which traffic was managed, and the majestic authority of the London police."

The Greatest Force.
The greatest force known to science is that produced by the contraction and expansion of metals, resulting from the action of heat and cold.

A man must have a bit of bravery in his make-up to enable him to listen calmly to the whistling of bullets.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Dough Cake.
To make dough cake reserve one pint of the bread dough when you are molding for the pans. Put it into a bowl; add a cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter and four eggs well beaten. Beat until the dough and other ingredients are thoroughly blended. Pour this into a pan, stand in a warm place for at least two hours, and bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour. Floured crumbs may be added just before the cake is turned into the pan.

Whipped Cream Sauce.
Whip to a stiff froth one cupful of thick cream. To the well-beaten whites of three eggs add three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, mix well, stir in the whipped cream and one tablespoonful of vanilla or other flavoring. It should not be made more than half an hour before serving; is good for cottage or fruit puddings or to pour over stale cake dipped in wine or fruit juice as an emergency dessert.

Small Spice Cakes.
To one cupful of molasses add one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a cupful of boiling water, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of cloves, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of mace, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and three cupfuls of flour. Beat until smooth and bake in gem pans in a moderate oven.

Nut Candy.
Take one quart maple sugar, with sufficient water to dissolve it, one tablespoonful of vinegar for two pounds of sugar, and a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Boil until very hard when tried in water. Pour immediately into a buttered pan in which the nuts have been placed. Cut into sticks before it is cold.

Cheese Balls.
Chop half a pound of good American cheese; add to it one pint of soft bread crumbs, a dash of cayenne, a teaspoonful of salt, mix, and add two eggs unbeaten. Form into balls the size of an English walnut. Dip in beaten egg, then in crumbs, and fry in smoking-hot fat.

Maple Rolls.
Take one quart of bread dough, when it is molded for the last raising; mold in a cup of maple sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of butter. Let it rise and mold again and cut out, rise and bake. These are very nice.

For the Cook.

Keep a brick on the back of the stove and set the food on it that is to be kept warm.

Add a teaspoonful of sugar to every pint of milk when the milk is to be thickened with cornmeal.

Make graham bread the same as white bread, and then steam it three hours, instead of baking it one.

Oatmeal is much improved if sugar is put in while it is cooking instead of being put on it at the table.

Put a piece of stale bread in a white muslin cloth and drop it into the kettle with the boiling cabbage, to help absorb the offensive odor.

Never cut potatoes for baking, but for steaming or boiling draw the edge of a sharp knife halfway around lengthwise, so that they will crack open nicely.

The best way to keep boiled mush from being lumpy is to stir up the meal with enough cold water to merely wet it, and then stir it into the kettle of boiling water.

Cut the thin skin from the outside of a leg of mutton; or the mutton chops before cooking them, in order to remove the "woolly taste" that some find so objectionable.

When baking powder is used for biscuits the shortening should be stirred in after all the ingredients are added, including the flour, and they will be much lighter and more flaky.

If there are no potatoes to use for making bread take a pan of clabbered milk, heat it boiling hot and strain the whey into the flour, and then proceed to mix the dough in the usual manner.

Household Hints.

For chocolate stains use cold water first, then boiling water from the tea kettle.

Old coffee and tea stains, which have become "set," should be soaked in cold water first, then boiling.

For fresh tea and coffee stains use boiling water. Place the linen stained over a large bowl, and pour through it boiling water from the tea kettle, held at a height to insure force.

For tired feeling put a handful of common salt into four quarts of hot water. Place the feet into the water while it is hot as it can be borne. Then rub the feet dry with a rough towel.

One of the best disinfectants in the sick-room is a basin of fresh water. Water is a great absorbent of noxious gases. Water that has stood open in the bedroom soon gathers impurities and is unfit to drink.

An old housekeeper says the cleanest and best dishwasher is a round whisk broom made of the finest and best broomcorn. It is cleaned readily by holding under the spigot and running hot water through it; after which hang it in the air to be dried.

Corn starch will remove grease most effectually. Rub a little fresh, dry corn starch into the soiled place, and it will at once begin the process of absorbing the grease. Brush the first used off carefully from the garment, and proceed in the same way, with more, until the disfigurement has entirely disappeared.

In using ice in black as a tray on which to serve oysters, frozen fruits, tomatoes, etc., if the block or plate is placed on a mat of fine white wash, the furry side folded underneath, it will be found that the ice will not only melt so fast, but as it melts the moisture is absorbed by the mat. The mat should extend a little beyond the ice all around, and be tied out to give a pretty effect of snow.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Saturday's statement of the condition of the U. S. Treasury, shows: Available cash balance, \$227,934,120; gold reserve, \$158,720,212.

Foreign money orders are reported twice as heavy as last year, which means a large increase in immigration shortly.

Speaker Reed says he sees no reason why the present session of Congress should be a protracted one. The country shares in this view.

Four years ago Colorado produced \$8,000,000 in gold, annually. Its production this year will be \$22,000,000. Colorado will, at this rate, be solid for the gold standard by 1900.

Brooklyn is getting ready to go out of existence December 31st. After that date New York will be one of the States without a place of that name.

The sudden appearance of two German cruisers with an ultimatum in a Haytian port is an example of what happens to a nation without naval defenses.

An elaborate analysis of the election returns of 1897 settles one thing positively. The heaviest Democratic losses were in the states where the silver plank of 1896 was re-adopted.

England once more is represented by a Minister in Venezuela. A few grains of the Monroe doctrine settled a controversy that should never have been allowed to threaten the peace of America.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will probably meet the third week in September in Cincinnati. There is a dispute over the time but it will probably be settled as stated.

The Russian Government is buying large quantities of army supplies in San Francisco, to be shipped to its seaport on the eastern shore of Asia. In all the mutations of international politics, the czar maintains a uniform friendly feeling for this country. —Globe-Democrat.

The silver statesmen who visited Japan last summer, ought to have reported before the departure of Mr. Bryan for Mexico, and thus enabled him to advise the Mexicans how to escape that horrible fatality which has drawn the most intelligent nations of the earth away from the fluctuating silver standard.

The new tariff law presents its compliments to its framers on their return to Washington with an evidence of steady growth in earnings. They were in August \$19,023,614; in September \$21,993,098; in October \$21,391,415, and in November \$25,000,000. This is a steady healthful growth, which indicates that long before its first year has ended it will be producing the promised surplus.

Senators Pettigrew, Mantle and Dubois should hasten their report on the true condition of gold-ridden Japan in time to warn the Chilean statesmen who are now buying gold in London preparatory to carrying out their plan for a change in monetary standard. But perhaps their report is not as favorable to silver as they expected.

There is a superficial indication that Wellington K. Burt will again make the run for Governor on the Democratic ticket. There is no other gentleman within the whole range of our acquaintance who has a more graceful or impressive manner of accepting defeat. It is a downright pleasure to do political business with Mr. Burt. —Detroit Journal.

The Michigan Central is building another branch to tap a large tract of pine and hardwood in Otsego Co., which is owned by Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling. The new branch will be about 12 miles long, and is to be laid with steel rails, which would indicate that it is to be a permanent line. It leaves the Lewiston Branch one mile east of Lovell station, and will run in a northerly direction. The Cheboygan News understands that Salling, Hanson & Co. will erect a saw mill at the terminus of the road, and will build up a new town. It was the intention of the firm to build a mill at Gaylord, but they have been compelled to change their plans. —Oscoda Press.

Additional Local Items.

The Rose City News, which suspended publication in 1894, because the town was not large enough to support a good newspaper, is on deck again, with editor James E. Dudley at the helm.

The Cheboygan Flax Fiber Co. has been delayed in commencing the manufacture of the fibre on account of delay in receiving the rollers. They arrived last week, and the factory began turning out fibre.

The passenger and freight depots, at Alger, were torn down, last week, and moved to Pluconing, to take the place of the burned depots there. The depot at Otsego Lake will be moved to Alger.

We will furnish our subscribers with the AVALANCHE and the WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN, for \$1.50 per year in advance. The WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN is without-doubt the best weekly paper published in Chicago. Now is the time to subscribe.

The new Grand Rapids, Kalkaska & Southeastern rail road has been completed from Van Buren to Kalkaska, and trains are run regularly over that division of the road. A handsome new depot has been built at Kalkaska.

J. L. Palmer, of Frederic, brought to this office one stalk of corn with three well developed ears, and one with seven. It was a sweet corn of unknown variety. He also brought a sample of millet as fine as ever grown.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town last week, attending the Institute. He is a progressive farmer, as he called and renewed his subscription to the AVALANCHE and also subscribed for the Michigan Farmer and Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal.

Editor Jay Allen dips his pen in vitriol whenever he writes of the Grayling bank failure, and it transpires that he had \$350.00 in the bank. His more or less esteemed contemporaries are wondering how on earth an editor came to have so much money. —Mio Mail.

Geo. W. Wood, of Lake city, has purchased 8,000 acres of donated place lands in Missaukee county, and will divide the tract into small parcels, and sell it on easy terms to farmers. The land is within a few miles of Lake City. Most of the land is the kind that grows the best potato crops.

At the regular annual election of officers of the Woman's Relief Corps, Dec. 8th, the following ladies were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Mrs. Eunice R. Mitchell; Sen. Vice President, Mrs. Julia Willis; Jun. Vice Pres., Mrs. Violette Parmater; Sec., Mrs. D. Stewart; Treas., Mrs. Tuttle; Chaplain, Mrs. Emma Marshall; Con., Mrs. Rosa Slade; Assist. Con., Mrs. Mary Fesler; Guard, Mrs. L. Stevenson; Assist. Guard, Mrs. Mary Anderson. —Otsego Co. News.

Every lover of a noble woman will sympathize with President McKinley in the death of his aged mother. She was a woman of high ideals, whose whole life was a lesson to humanity in goodness, sincerity and truth. If Ohio has furnished more than its share of Presidents during the last 30 years it is because there are so many great women in the state—not great in the sense of being conspicuous in public affairs, but eminent in that smaller and more potential sphere, the home. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Garfield were women of this type, and like Mrs. McKinley, they lived long enough to see their sons reach the highest office in the gift of the republic. —Det. Journal.

Jack Pine Items.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:—John Hartman has improved his homestead by erecting a new building.

Joseph Funch, of Ball, is spending a few days with grandma Gubins, of Sterling, who formerly lived in Oscoda.

Albert Funch, of Ball, has his new house nearly completed, but has already moved in. He says, he is glad to be at home again.

There will be a Christmas tree at the Hartman school house in Grove, on Christmas Eve. Everybody invited. Bring your presents.

From Pere Cheney.

Editor Avalanche:—Last Wednesday evening about 40 friends and neighbors of Mrs. Funch dropped in on them, about 8 o'clock with a genuine surprise to the family, to cheer them up in the absence of Mr. Funch, and made a success of it in every sense of the word. There was some fine classical music rendered on the organ by the Misses Funch and Alice Shafer, also singing, dancing, and plays, after which they enjoyed a bountiful lunch, served by the ladies. We wound up about 2 o'clock with God bless you all, and come again. DON.

The Farmer's Institute.

The Crawford County Farmer's Institute was called to order by the president soon after 10.30 a. m., but on account of the meager attendance it was decided to postpone the regular programme, and the conductor, Mr. A. E. Palmer, of Kalkaska, being introduced, gave a brief talk to those present, concerning institute work, the Farmer's Home Reading Circle, and the Special Winter Courses at the Agricultural College, showing their several advantages to the Agricultural elements of the state.

At 1.30 p. m. the Institute was again convened, with 15 present, which was augmented during the session to 45.

Mr. A. E. Palmer occupied the first part of the session with the subject of the "Farm Dairy." A profitable lot of questions were propounded and answered by the speaker, and followed by Mr. Perry Ostrander. Subject: "Corn for this Section." He presented specimens grown in this county, this year, averaging from 50 to 100 bushels of ears per acre. Some discussion followed in regard to methods of cultivation, and an adjournment was taken to evening.

The Opera House was comfortably filled for the evening session, and Mr. A. E. Palmer presented the subject of "Soil Fertility, from whence and how maintained." It was handled in a masterly manner, and will prove profitable to the farmers who were present.

He was followed by Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, of Battle Creek, on "The unappreciated side of Farm Life." Mrs. Mayo was listened to with undivided attention, and it is fair to say that her words found responsive echo in every heart, and that her presence here will be ever gladly remembered by everyone who was fortunate enough to hear her.

Thursday morning's session was occupied by I. N. Cowdry, of Ithaca, on "The Rotation of Crops." A practical farmer, from a practical standpoint, and in a practical manner, gave food for thought, and will help many in planning their future work on the farm.

He was followed by J. J. Coventry, on "The various Soils of Crawford County," whose presentation of the subject proved that he had given the matter careful consideration, and that our soils are as varied as can be found in a like section anywhere.

In the afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—O. Palmer.
Sec. and Treas.—J. J. Coventry.

Vice-Presidents—Ball, Geo. Hartman; South Branch, E. T. Waldron; Center Plains, H. T. Shafer; Beaver Creek, John Hanna; Grove, Hugo Schreiber; Maple Forest, J. J. Niederer; Blaine, F. E. Hoeshl; Frederic, W. Batterson; Grayling, P. Ostrander. The President and Secretary were elected delegates to the Round-up-Institute.

After the election Mr. P. Ostrander presented several specimens of Sand Vetch, raised on the Plains this season, from 4 to 10 ft. in long, and perfect masses of verdure, which seems to prove that the question of growing "Legumes" on the Plains is settled.

He was followed by A. P. Gray, a practical horticulturist, of Grand Traverse county, on fruit growing, who gave briefly the experience of years with all varieties, and his methods of cultivation.

In the evening P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, one of our oldest and most successful farmers, presented "Crops for this Section," and showed from his experience and observations that nearly everything belonging in the temperate zone, can be successfully raised here, if intelligently managed.

A. E. Palmer gave one of the most entertaining lectures of the Institute on "Elements of successful Farming" which we wish could be learned by heart by every farmer in the county. If his methods were followed, Northern-Michigan would soon become, as we have often predicted, and been laughed at for the saying, the garden of the State.

THE WOMAN'S SECTION.

Wednesday afternoon for the first time in this county, was held in the M. E. Church a Woman's Section of the Institute. It was not so largely attended as it should have been, or as it would, had the work been more fully understood. We predict that next year this will be the drawing card.

The paper by Mrs. L. Fournier "Woman, and Home," was a most excellent dissertation on the rights, practices and positions of women, giving evidence of a liberal mind and extensive observations. She was followed by Mrs. Mayo with "The Mothers Greatest Need," and at the close of the hour, all wished for another hour of the same kind. We hope she may be induced to come to Grayling again.

The Institute is a thing of the past. We believe that it was beneficial and that its effects will be seen and felt, all through the county, the coming year.

It is a Great Success!

We have done more business within the last fifteen days than any of our competitors have done in a month. Everybody took advantage of our GREAT SALE.

Whatever we advertise, we do. We will extend this sale for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS, with a bigger reduction in prices.

Our competitors claim that we keep nothing but cheap goods, but at the same time they are trying to get the same goods from the same House, and we can prove it.

So don't hesitate, but call on us, as your dollars will go further in our place. Thanking you for your patronage, and soliciting a further share we remain, Yours truly,

JOSEPH'S CHEAP CASH STORE,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Special invitation is extended to all to call and examine our Tinware and Granite Ware.

Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs.

Remember the Place. Opposite Bates & Co's Store.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

OF TINWARE.

HERE ARE A FEW PRICES.

Heavy Solid Cop. Boiler \$1.25	2 quart Tin Pail, 4c
Tin Boiler, Cop. Bot. 50 & 80c	3 qt. " " 7c
10 quart Tin Pail, 9c	1 qt. " Measure, 3c
10 qt. Galvanized Pail, 11c	Milk Strainer, 5c
12 qt. " 15c	Tea and Coffee Pots, 5c
No. 9 Tin teakettle, cop bot 28c	Wash Dish, 3c
1 qt. Tin Pail, 33c	Granite Dish Pan, 33c

Every piece of Granite and Tin Ware is warranted.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, Doors, Sash, Glass, Putty, Oils, &c., at lowest possible prices.

Yours for Low Prices,

ALBERT KRAUS, Grayling, Michigan.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WEST

It is radically Republican, advocating fair and honest reports of all political movements, with ability and earnestness.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE

It is Morally Clean and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents.

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

\$1.00-PER YEAR ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST OF THEIR KIND.

Price of Daily by mail, \$4.00 per year

Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year

Daily and Sunday by mail, \$6.00 per year

All new Subscribers to the AVALANCHE, and those who have paid up, can have it and the Weekly Inter-Ocean for \$1.50.

The Kansas Populists have machine politics down to so fine a point as to make party bosses in the East blush for shame. They have openly assessed every Populist officeholder 2 per cent of his salary, dating back to last July.

Guaranteed to Cure.

That's rather strong, but we mean it. If your blood is impure, your nerves weak, your stomach, liver, or kidneys wrong, you can buy a bottle of

Dana's SARSAPARILLA

"The Kind that Cures." With this guarantee, NO BENEFIT—NO PAY. If, after using a bottle of it, you feel no benefit has been received, you can GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

All Druggists Keep It.

C. M. Garrison, who has been instrumental in bringing about the formation of the beet sugar factory company, said to a Bay City Times Press reporter: "I will make a prediction for Bay City. I will say that within ten years there will be a population of 100,000 at this end of the river. I mean both sides of the river. I never saw a city whose future prospects were so bright. One factory will bring another, and the town is bound to grow. There is nothing to prevent it. The natural advantages of Bay City, with the recent discoveries of coal, must attract the attention of outside capitalists."

A ton of cancelled farm mortgages is proposed as an interesting exhibit for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. The farmers of the entire Mississippi valley could easily arrange this, but wouldn't it be pretty hard on Mr. Bryan, right in his own state and under the shadow of his own editorial sanctum?

BUY

YOUR

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

AND

HAY,

OATS

& FEED,

AT

OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, Michigan.

Christmas Goods!

I have never before had as nice a line of CHRISTMAS GOODS as I have now. Come and see. J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN PRICES!

Don't miss this Great Fall Sale!

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Children Shoes, 95c	\$1.50 Ladies fine Shoes, 90c
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Boys But. Shoes, 95c	\$2.75 " " " 1.98
\$2.00 Ladies fine Shoes, \$1.50	\$3.75 " " " 2.98
35c Dress Flannels, 24c	12c Upland Fleece, 9c
40c Novelty Goods, 28c	12c Swadown, 9c
60c Wool Suitings, 48c	8c Shaker Flannel, 51c
25c Window Shades, to close, 8c	40c French Flannel, 20c
\$4.00 Men's Mackintoshes, 5.42	65c Muslin Night Gowns, 49c

For prices on other goods ask for hand bills.
Hats and Caps at low prices.
Rubber Goods at very low prices.
Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods at reduced prices.

R. MEYERS,
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, MICH

These are Regular

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ALLOPATHIC

REMEDIES which are prepared

on sound principles. Dr. Marchant's always cure. Have stood the test of years. Are absolutely pure. Dose perfectly accurate. Are scientific. The only reliable remedy for home use. They are pleasant to take. The form is attractive.

1. Cures Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, General Debility, Weakness, Loss of Appetite.
2. Cures Rheumatism, Reluctance, Neuralgia, Gout, Pleurisy, Bell's Palsy, Chills and Fever.
3. Cures Fever, Malaria, Mumps, Chills and Fever.
4. Cures Debility, Loss of Appetite, Used as a General Tonic.
5. Cures Catarrh, Measles, Night Sweats, Slight Fever, Convulsions, Colic, Sleeplessness, Nervousness.
6. Cures Jaundice, Liver Disease, Worms, Ulcers, Stomachic, Heavy and Dull Feeling.
7. Cures Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice.
8. Cures Whites, Excessive and painful Menstruation, Female Complaints.
9. Cures Cholera, Malaria, Convulsions, Colic, Sleeplessness, Nervousness.
10. Cures Jaundice, Liver Disease, Worms, Ulcers, Stomachic, Heavy and Dull Feeling.
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100. Cures Catarrh, Measles, Night Sweats, Slight Fever, Convulsions, Colic, Sleeplessness, Nervousness.

Only 25 cents each.

For sale by L. Fournier

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks Obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Pay or stop, will be our motto for 1898.

There is an advertised letter in the Post Office, here, for David Ward.

Dining Chairs, open cane seats, from \$6.00 up, at Braden & Forbes.

C. Fautley, of Grove township, was in town, last Thursday.

Buy a Garland Stave of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

A. H. Anis, of Beaver Creek tp., was in town, last Saturday.

A good large Couch, for \$8.50, at Braden & Forbes.

Supervisor Hoessli, of Blaine township, was in town last Friday.

Order the Delineator of S. H. & Co.

Henry M. Green and family moved to Vassar, yesterday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Supervisor Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town, Monday.

Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.

Wm. McCullough drove to Luzerne, on business, Tuesday morning.

Fifteen bars of Lion Soap for 25 cents, at Claggett's.

Myron Dyer and wife, of Blaine township, were in town, yesterday.

Claggett's Golden Sunrise Tea can't be beat. Only 25 cents. Try it.

Henry Stephan, treasurer of Grove township, was in town, yesterday.

Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

Supervisor T. Wakeley, of Grove township, was in town, yesterday.

Nice Assortment of Mouldings, at Braden & Forbes.

Mrs. McClellan, of Bay City, is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Trombley.

Pure Maple Syrup for your Pancakes, at Claggett's.

Supervisor F. P. Richardson, of South Branch, was in town, yesterday.

For Picture Framing go to Braden & Forbes.

BORN—On the 9th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Habbitt, a son, weight ten pounds.

Santa Claus will make his headquarters at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. C. T. Jerome gave a card party last Saturday evening, and Miss Culver won the prize.

Dolls and Toys of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Henry Feldhauser, of Blaine township, attended the Farmer's Institute held here last week.

No. 1 Sewing Machine, warranted, for \$25.00, at Braden & Forbes.

Ell Forbush and daughter, of Maple Forest township, were in town last Saturday, shopping.

Hand Sleds, at your own prices, at the Furniture Store.

Comrade D. S. Waldron, of South Branch township, was in town, last Monday.

FOR SALE—A \$125.00 Organ, as good as new, very cheap. Inquire at this office.

S. S. Claggett offers \$5,000 reward for any imprints found in his Buckwheat Flour. Try it.

Perry Ostrander, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Thursday, attending the Institute.

Handsome, large Antique Cupboard, for \$12.00, at Braden & Forbes.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, was in town last Wednesday and Thursday, attending the Institute.

JA-VO Blend is the name of Claggett's 25 cent Coffee. Best on earth for the money.

P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest township, was in town last week, attending the Institute.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

A Masquerade Ball, (Danish) was given at the Opera House, last Saturday night.

Unholstered Rockers, spring seat, from \$3.50 up, at the Furniture Store.

Wm. Mantz, of Lewiston, an old resident of Grayling, was in town last Saturday.

Scores of the leading farmers of the county did not attend the Institute last week. It was their loss.

Call at Bates & Co's. for School Supplies and Tablets. A gift with every Tablet.

Wesley Hilky, of Standish, aged 15 went hunting last Sunday and shot himself. He died soon afterward.

Don't miss the Novelty Social, at the W. R. C. Hall, Friday evening, Dec. 17th.

A large line of Fancy Rockers for your Christmas presents, at Braden & Forbes.

Go with your pockets full of Nickels, if you want to have fun at the Novelty Social, Friday evening.

Ladies, call at S. H. & Co's. store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.

Something new! Something new! Don't miss it, at the W. R. C. hall, Friday evening, Dec. 17th.

If anything is wanted in our line for Christmas, leave your order early at Braden & Forbes.

Now is a good time to pay your subscription. The AVALANCHE needs money.

Go and hear the pupils at the Concert, Tuesday evening, Dec. 21st. Many choice selections will be given.

S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.

James Carr has begun living on his homestead in Maple Forest. He will go it alone.

If you want a good well made Bedroom Suit for \$15.00, call at Braden & Forbes.

We shall have to call on the singers in the future. Encourage them by your presence, Tuesday evening, Dec. 21st.

The best place, in Grayling, to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

If you want the AVALANCHE for 1898, pay your past due subscription during December.

Now is your time to buy Carpets, before we raise the price. Braden & Forbes.

John W. Loucks, an old veteran, and one of Cheboygan's best citizens, died last Thursday morning and was buried on Saturday.

Square Top Extension Tables, well made, from \$4.50 up, at Braden & Forbes.

Rev. Larson held services in the Danish language, at the Methodist church, on Sunday afternoon, also on Monday evening.

Our stock of perfumes is made up of the choicest Foreign and American odors on the market.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

If you want a good Carpet Sweeper, you can get it at the Furniture Store of Braden & Forbes.

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove township, was in town last Wednesday and Thursday, attending the Institute.

We send out a number of sample copies of the AVALANCHE, this week. Now is a good time to subscribe. Only \$1.00 a year in advance.

R. Hanson was elected one of the trustees for the Beet Sugar factory, at Bay City, and went there Monday to meet with the projectors of the enterprise, which is a sure go.

Gold Medal Flour is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.

Mr. Frank McClellan, assisted by his pupils, will give a grand concert at the Opera House, Tuesday evening, Dec. 21st. Admission 15c.

Chas. D. Vincent has been very ill with inflammation of the lungs, but is improving under the care of Dr. J. H. Cunnalia.—Roscommon News.

John Pearsall's little girl of South Branch township, who fell and broke her arm, is getting along nicely under the care of C. C. Cunnalia.—Roscommon News.

There will be a special meeting of the W. R. C. on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 23d. All members are requested to come, as it is our last meeting of this year.

Mrs. C. W. Wight, Sec.

Albert Kraus has no cheap store Tin Ware, but sells good Tin Ware cheap. Call and be convinced.

We are indebted to the singers of the town, some of them having furnished singing to the best of their ability for 15 years. Hear them Tuesday evening.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Mr. McClellan will sing eight songs, which alone are worth the price of the admission, at the concert, Tuesday evening.

A ball and supper will be given at the Opera House, on Friday evening, the 31st, under the auspices of the Opera House Association. Supper will be served at the Grayling House.

Claggett's new line of Canned Goods consists of Evergreen, Ruby, Lily of the Valley Sugar Corn, Ruby Succotash, Eureka and Favorite Peas, Tip Top, Roast Beef and Ruby Tomatoes. Try 'em.

L. Rosenthal, of N. Y. City, put in an appearance one day last week. We trust he has come to stay as it looks natural to see him around, and Grayling is far ahead of N. Y. City, as a place to reside.

F. D. Harrison is building an addition to his place of business, in which he will put a steam laundry. It will be in full operation the first of next month. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will meet at the Parsonage, to-morrow afternoon, the 17th., at 2 o'clock. A general invitation is extended to everybody to attend. A light lunch will be served.

The Epworth League will give a Novelty Social at W. R. C. hall, to-morrow evening, the 17th. If you wish to learn what it is, attend it and take along a supply of nickels if you wish to enjoy it thoroughly.

Do we realize the expense and time the singers of the town have given without compensation. Show your appreciation Tuesday evening, by your presence at the Opera House.

Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander gave a Peddler Party to a large number of her friends, last Friday afternoon, which is said to have been a very enjoyable one. From present indications, parties of one-kind or another, will be numerous this winter.

The special term of Court, held here last Monday, was adjourned to Jan. 10th., 1898. Judge Sharpe and Stenographer Austin were present and the local bar enjoyed a visit with them, even if no special business was transacted.

H. W. Mansir, the optician, will remain here only one week longer. Those wishing to consult him in regard to their sight should leave their orders for calls with Andrew Peterson as soon as possible.

Mrs. Arnold, who was visiting with Miss L. E. Williams, returned to her home at Mackinaw Island, last Friday. A large number of the ladies who had made her acquaintance while here, accompanied her to the depot.

The Bay City Beet Sugar Co., was organized last week. R. Hanson was elected one of the Directors, and will look after the interests of the Beet producers of Crawford county. Work will commence on the buildings at once.

I have sent out several hundred statements of subscription accounts, this week, which I trust will meet with prompt and cheerful response. I have carried everything possible during the last four years of depression, but have reached the end of my tether, and must now say "pay or stop."

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsbites, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

H. W. Mansir—Optician.

We give below a testimonial received by Henry Mansir, as to his ability as an optician, from the superintendent of schools at Newberry.

Newberry, Nov., 10, 1897.

I take great pleasure in certifying that Prof. H. W. Mansir, Optician and Refractor, has fitted my eyes to a pair of glasses so perfectly, that I can readily read the finest print by lamp light, a thing I have been unable to do for eight years.

I may here state that I have tried ten opticians within the past five years without receiving any material help from any of them, and it was after considerable reluctance that I was persuaded by my friends to let Prof. Mansir treat my eyes. I am indeed thankful to meet him. I do so, as I am now able to read and write with satisfaction and comfort by lamp light as well as by day-light.

Prof. Mansir has also successfully treated many of my pupils, who were suffering from dimness of vision, and in every case he has given excellent satisfaction. He is fair and liberal in his dealings with his patients, and from my personal experience with him professionally, I feel perfectly justified in asserting that he is a thoroughly reliable and conscientious gentleman, and a most skillful and scientific optician. I take great pleasure in recommending Prof. Mansir to the public as a gentleman worthy of confidence and thoroughly reliable in every sense that the term implies.

A. D. CHISHOLM.

Consumption Positively Cured.

Mr. R. B. Creeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment, that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery and was cured by the use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the greatest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for coughs, colds and consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

Our New Goods are here, consisting of the latest patterns in

LINEN AND SILK

HANDKERCHIEFS, FASCINATORS, MITTS and MUFFLERS.

O new Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Nuts and Canned Goods are all in, and we want you to see them before you buy.

If you want the best 25 cent Coffee on earth, drink our JA-VO blend.

If you want the best 25 cent TEA, drink our GOLDEN SUNRISE.

We sell pure BUCKWHEAT FLOUR and MAPLE SYRUP.

Give us a trial order and be convinced that we CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Our Store is Headquarters for HOLIDAY Goods, embracing

TOILET AND MANICURE SETS, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, WORK BOXES, SHAVING SETS, JEWEL CASES, NECK-TIE BOXES, COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES, FANCY

ATOMIZERS, PHOTO ALBUMS, CELLULOID NOVELTIES, FRAMES, MEDALLIONS, BIBLES, POEMS, VASES, CUPS AND SAUCERS, DOLLS & TOYS. FINE

PERFUMERIES AT 25, 50 & 75 CENTS PER OZ.

L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Geo. W. Comer shot a very large white owl that was watching his chicken coop, last Monday. It measured five feet from tip to tip of its wings. He will have it mounted.

W. B. Ostrander, who has been spending the hunting season with his brother, Attorney Ostrander, of this place, returned to his home in Grayling, Saturday.—Lewiston Journal.

W. R. C. Officers.

Marvin Relief Corps, No. 162, elected the following officers, at their regular meeting last Saturday:

President, Mrs. A. L. Pond. Sec. V. Pres., Mrs. A. C. Wilcox. J. V. Pres., Mrs. Dell Smith. Chaplain, Mrs. R. P. Forbes. Treasurer, Miss Alice Culver. Conductor, Mrs. W. S. Chalker. Guard, Mrs. A. H. Wisner.

Delegate to State Convention, Mrs. W. S. Chalker; alternate, Mrs. W. Woodworth.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fournier's, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Officers Marvin Post.

The following officers were elected by Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., at their encampment, last Saturday evening:

Commander, W. S. Chalker. Sen. Vice Com., A. H. Wisner. Jun. " " A. L. Pond. Chaplain, W. H. Mawhorter. Surgeon, O. Palmer. Quartermaster, Wm. Woodburn. O. of the Day, J. F. Wilcox. O. of the Guard, T. K. Chitago. Delegate to State Encampment, W. S. Chalker; alternate, O. Palmer.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. Fournier's, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

OUR SALE CONTINUES ALL THIS MONTH!

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS NOW, AND SAVE \$ \$ \$ & c o o.

Ladies' all wool Hose, worth 25c, at 15c. Ribbons at 5c per yard. See them.

Ladies' Skirts, worth \$3.00, at \$1.89. Ladies' Fleece Underwear, cheap at 35c, our price 25c.

Men's heavy faced Gloves and Mitts, worth 40c, our price during this sale 25c.

Wide Sash Ribbon, worth 35c, sale price, 15c per yard. Men's Rubbers, worth 65c, sale price, 48c.

Ladies extra fine double Mitts, worth 40c, sale price 25c. Boys Plush Caps, worth 75c, sale price, 39c.

Men's Fancy Slips, worth \$1.50, sale price 89c. Men's Fleece Underwear, worth 75c, sale price 50c.

Ladies' Fine white Aprons, during the sale, 25c. Napkins, worth 10c each, sale price, 5c.

Men's Wool Hose, heavy, worth 35c, sale price, 23c.

Come and C our goods and prices. Yours for low prices and good goods.

JOE ROSENTHAL,

One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat, CAP AND SHOE HOUSE,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Mail Orders carefully attended to.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Messrs. Michelson and Olson, of Grayling, Salling, of Manistee, and Jensen, of Bagley, members of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Company, were in town to-day.—Lewiston Journal.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The taxpayers of Grayling township are hereby notified to call and pay their taxes, at the old Exchange Bank building.

MARIUS HANSON, DEP. TREASURER.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

New Harness Shop.

G. O. McCULLOUGH has added a new line of Harness Goods to his Shoe Business, consisting of Robes, Collars, Whips, Blankets and everything kept in a first class Harness Shop. Repairing done promptly and neatly.

Take Notice!

All parties indebted to me are earnestly requested to make remittances as often, and as large as convenient. We need funds.

Yours Respectfully, Nov. 11, 1897. S. S. CLAGGETT.

Estray Notice.

There came into my enclosure Nov. 25th, 1897, one fourteen months old heifer; red and white, with four white feet, and white spot in forehead. Owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

FRED HARRINGTON, deo16-7w Grayling, Mich.

Trustee's Sale.

The undersigned trustees for the creditors of the Grayling Exchange Bank will receive sealed bids for the purchase of the residence of John Staley, located on Peninsula Ave., Grayling, Mich., including four lots. Bids will be opened December 31st, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Sale to be for cash.

JAMES K. WRIGHT, O. PALMER, Trustees.

The Best Hotel in Detroit

Cheerful and friendly service, and good meals, at the Franklin House, at Bates and Larned Streets. Rates are \$10 to \$20 a day. American plan. Woodward and Jefferson Avenues are only a block away, with cars to all parts of the city. Excellent accommodations. Write for particulars.

H. H. JAMES & SON, Proprietors, Bates and Larned Sts., Detroit, Mich.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion from whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Send model and Patent Office, or for further particulars.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 per year in advance. Single copies, 10c. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH.

3:35 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Su day; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:00 P. M.

3:45 A. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:15 A. M.

1:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:45 P. M.; Detroit 10:00 P. M.

12:05 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 3:30 A. M.; Detroit, 7:00 A. M.

2:40 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 5:30 A. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt., Grayling.

The Biggest Offer Yet.

The AVALANCHE

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press

For only \$1.60.

The Twice-a-Week Free Press is conceded by all to be MICHIGAN'S LEADING NEWSPAPER. It is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week and is almost equal to a daily paper. Remember, that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Avalanche" and 104 copies of the "Free Press" for only \$1.60, which makes the cost of the papers to you about One Cent per Copy.

A 500-Page Book Free!

The Free Press

ALMANAC AND

Weather Forecast for 1898.

Correct. Concise. Complete.

Over 20,000 copies of the 1897 book were sold at 25 cents.

An accurate and superior book of reference that tells you all you want to know. There will not be a useless page in it. A practical educator and hand book of encyclopedic information on subjects

The Next Thing to It.
The coffee habit is not as bad as the liquor habit, but it is the next thing to it. Coffee and tea drinkers are getting to be a noticeable type. These beverages injure both the nerves and the digestion. Nervous diseases are often produced, and always aggravated, by indulgence in coffee and tea. Yet people fancy they can't get along without these drinks. Perhaps you think so. Try Grain-O for a change. It tastes like coffee. It is a new food drink, made from pure grains. It is full of cheer, warmth and nourishment, without a particle of narcotic stimulant. The old, the middle-aged and the children can drink Grain-O freely, day or night. Use it while you will want no more coffee. And it costs only a quarter as much. Ask your grocer for it. Sold in 15c. and 25c. packages.

On the Safe Side.
Adams—How did you ever have the nerve to ask old Billy for his daughter? I'd as soon think of facing a lion in his den.

Monroe—Oh, it didn't require an extraordinary amount of courage. I did it by telephone.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh; this is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by local applications. Send for circular, free. **F. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.** Sold by Druggists.

He's Not Going to Klondike.
Tom—So you are engaged to Miss Richleigh? I don't see what you want to marry her for.

Jack—My dear boy, I have a million reasons for doing so and each one of them resembles a dollar.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25c and 50c bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Genuine Hair Restorer.
A man dropped his wig on the street, and a boy who was following close behind the loser picked it up and handed it to him. "Thanks, my boy," said the owner of the wig; "you are the first genuine hair restorer I have ever seen."

Unwelcome news is always soon enough heard.

Rheumatism

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gives Complete Relief, Also Cures Catarrh.
"I was troubled with rheumatism and had running sores on my face. One of my friends advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did. After taking six bottles I was cured. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of catarrh." **MISS MAMIE ETHEL, 4205 South Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure constipation, 25 cents.

WINCHESTER
GUN
Genuine Free
SEND YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL CARD AND WE WILL SEND YOU OUR 150 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
180 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

"KLONDYKE BULLETIN"
Will be published by the 500 LINE every Monday, containing all TELEGRAPHIC news and up-to-date news of the Klondike. It is a valuable service. STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, and every facility as a news service. INVALUABLE to Alaska prospectors and all their friends. To be placed on mailing lists, send six cents (6c) in stamps to **W. R. CALLAWAY, G. P. A.,** Minneapolis, Minn.

Nervous Energy
Life is too short and gray matter too costly. Buy a bottle of **Whey Waste** for the price of substitutes when you can make it for two cents per bottle. Choice recipes, with full directions for the most popular brands now on the market. Send for a single recipe, or 25 cents for five different brands. **THE BELL COFFEE CO., Battle Creek, Mich.**

IOWA FARMS
For sale on cash payment, \$1 per acre cash, balance 1 crop year. Undrained for J. Mulhall, Waukegan, Ill.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" AS OUR TRADE MARK.

DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now on every bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.
Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher
Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis Very Easy to Clean House With

SAPOLIO

Kaiser a Millionaire.
There are 1,500 people upon the emperor's list of employees, including 350 female servants, who are engaged in looking after the twenty-two royal palaces and castles that belong to the crown. Their wages are small. The women receive not more than \$12 a month, and the men servants, who number over 500, from \$15 to \$25 a month. Most of the palaces and castles are in a sad state of decay. The emperor himself seldom uses more than three or four of them. The rest are occupied by his relatives and dependents, who number a hundred or more, and are nearly all supported from the royal purse. His private fortune is estimated at \$25,000,000, the greater part of which is represented by landed estates. He has forty-eight farms, fourteen forests, eight vineyards and owns the royal porcelain factory near Berlin. The income from several of the estates goes directly to his brothers and sisters.

Prince Leopold, a second cousin, is much richer than the emperor. His wealth is inherited from his grandfather, Prince Carl, a brother of the old Emperor William. In addition to this income the Kaiser draws full pay and allowances for all the titles he assumes, both civil and military. It is said that he can add to his income at any time by creating himself a duke or a baron, or by appointing himself general of an army corps or colonel of a regiment. He is already the colonel of several German regiments and holds honorary commissions in the armies of England, Austria, Russia and Belgium. He is also an admiral of the German fleet and has just been made an admiral in the Russian navy, for which he draws full pay and allowances.—Boston Transcript.

Never Awake.
Some people will never wake up till the last horn blows, and then they'll ask if that's the horn for dinner. Delays are dangerous and ruinous. Thousands can say if they don't put off an opportunity, they would have been rich and happy. Some never know they have rheumatism until crippled by it, and all the while in pain, thinking it will pass off. But St. Jacobs Oil never delays, and is always wide awake. It goes straight to its work of cure in a business way, and cures rheumatism in any form and at its worst stage. It's a life remedy.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Playing Cards.
Emperor William's faithful subjects are interested just now in an account of the royal table does not admit the usual French designs. His majesty's packs are printed in an Altenberg manufactory and exhibit old German patterns. The backs are devoted to a symmetrical exposition of the triple alliance. The Prussian eagle, the double eagle of Austria and the silver cross of the house of Savoy appear on a red field, surrounded with ivy and surmounted by the Imperial crown. Similar designs are introduced at the corners and the "four colors" are strewn over the card. The picture cards are executed in corresponding style. The king of diamonds is said to have a family likeness with the great Kurfurst. The queen of hearts appears as a simple gretchen and the knave of diamonds as a knight of St. John. History does not relate whether the emperor is a whist player or confines himself to the national game of skat.—London Post.

Lane's Balm Medicine
Move the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

A Yard Long.
King Henry I. had an arm thirty-six inches long. This is why the English and American yard is its present length. A little fact which many students have learned and forgotten.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Hie Method.
Mr. Younglove—What do you do when your baby gets sick at night?
Mr. Oldpop—I generally lie still and wait to see if my wife isn't going to get up and attend to it.

The itching caused by skin diseases and the pain of abrasions is always relieved by Olin's Sulphur Soap. Mild and safe. Winslow's Soap, black or brown, 50c.

Some one has calculated that the postmen of London walk together, something like 48,000 miles per day, a distance equal to twice the circumference of the globe.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE

REASSEMBLED CONGRESS FINDS THE COUNTRY PROSPEROUS.

McKinley's Administration's Work Since Adjournment Has Been Very Satisfactory—Increased Earnings and Prices in All Branches of Trade.

Generally Satisfactory.
Washington correspondence.

Upon its reassembling Congress finds that the few months which have passed since it was called in special session by President McKinley have been extremely satisfactory in their developments. The tariff law, which was placed upon the statute books by the action of the special session, has fully justified the predictions of its framers and supporters; the administration has made splendid progress in its work with reference to foreign affairs, while the reports which members of Congress bring from all parts of the country show vastly improved business conditions.

Increased earnings among farmers, increased earnings by railroads and railroad men, increased earnings among mine operators and mine workers, increased earnings among manufacturers; these are the reports which members bring from every part of the country. From Kansas alone comes an official report placing the value of farm products in that State this year at over \$60,000,000, an increase of more than 80 per cent as compared with last year, while the reports of mortgages cancelled in that and all of the farming States are equally gratifying. From the manufacturing and mining sections the reports are quite as favorable. Members from the manufacturing sections of New England and the Ohio valley report large increases in number of people employed and that an increase in wages is now also being had in many cases. Naturally the first effect of a protective tariff is to increase the number of people employed, and it is not until the second stage of its work has been reached that the effect is felt in the increase in wages. This is now making itself apparent, for reports of increased wages come not alone from the manufacturing centers, but from the great iron mines of Pennsylvania, Michigan and elsewhere, and from other industries of this character in the Ohio valley.

One subject for which members of Congress of both parties are looking with interest is the statement of Senators Pettigrew, Mantle and Dubois, who hurried away from Washington at the close of the special session to visit Japan. It was announced that their object in making this trip was to examine into the causes which led Japan to abandon the silver standard and fall in line with the progressive gold standard nations of the world. Japan, it will be remembered, was a shining example of free silver prosperity during the discussions of 1890 and no single incident since the defeat of 1890 so much disturbed the silver advocates as the loss of Japan from their list of silver standard countries. It was because of this fact that the silver advocates scurried away to interview these Yankees of the Orient and find out just how they had been "taken in" by the gold schemers of Europe. These gentlemen, although they returned from Japan weeks ago, have been absolutely silent, and their coming to Washington is looked forward to with much interest, as there will be a disposition on the part of members of both parties to insist upon either a definite report or an explanation of their silence. The fact that they have had nothing to say since they returned is considered, to say the least, suggestive of failure to find in Japan any sufficient argument in support of their silver theory.

Another subject which interests members of Congress much on their return is the announcement that all American prisoners in Cuba have now been set at liberty. It will be remembered that this administration, when it came into office nine months ago, found that a very large number of American citizens were confined in Cuban prisons and had been so confined for months, if not years. Within less than a single month many of these were released, and now Congress finds upon reassembling that through the firm but conservative course of the administration every American citizen who was thus confined in Cuban prisons and had been so confined for months, if not years, has been set at liberty. This fact is already having its effect in modifying the disposition on the part of certain people to criticize the course of the administration in regard to Cuban affairs and to lead to a feeling that the President and his advisers, if permitted to carry out their plans, will shape the matter in a satisfactory way.

The operations of the tariff law during the four months since Congress placed it upon the statute books and left it to begin its career in the face of adverse conditions, have been very satisfactory. With a hundred million dollars' worth of surplus foreign imports upon the markets of the country, the conditions in which it entered upon its work were, of course, extremely unfavorable. In the face of that fact, however, its earnings have steadily increased, beginning with a little over \$10,000,000 in its first month, and now reaching more than \$25,000,000 in November. In each month since the tariff bill was placed upon the statute books the earnings have increased, and the Treasury officials who have been studying the new law carefully are thoroughly satisfied with its prospects as a revenue producer. Probably no man in the Treasury Department is better capable to judge of these matters than Assistant Secretary Howell, who has grown up in the customs service from a subordinate position to the position which he now holds—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He says frankly that he thinks the earnings of the new law will be sufficient after the opening month of the coming year to meet running expenses. "The enormous stock of sugar, wool and other articles which had been brought into the country before the new law went into effect," says Mr. Howell, "taking into consideration the fact that the new law will be sufficient after the opening month of the coming year to meet running expenses."

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present year and the importations will be resumed. When this is done, I think the earnings of the new law will be very satisfactory. We are now getting \$25,000,000 a month, and the revenue from sugar alone will be about 5,000,000, while the increase from other sources will be very considerable. So, it seems to me that Congress, when it looks over the field and sees what the new law has done and what it is likely to do in the near future, will have no occasion to regret its action or to enter upon any further revenue legislation at present at least."

A. B. CARSON.

Thankful Kansans.

The Governor of Kansas put a special clause of thanks in his Thanksgiving proclamation this year for the prosperity and good times that had come to Kansas. The Governor was elected on the ticket which supported Free-trader Bryan and his anti-American policy of giving the American market to foreigners, and on a platform which denounced the American system of protection and prophesied calamity if the great leader of protection were elected to the Presidency.

But the actual existence of prosperity on every hand is a fact which even a man elected on a free trade ticket is obliged to recognize. Kansas owes her present prosperity to the victory won by protection. For, though the demand for American cereals in foreign markets has been a great ele-

ment in the good times which have come to Kansas, yet it must be remembered that even that demand could not have brought prosperity if the home demand had been cut off because the people were without work and therefore without wages with which to buy.

Protection has made factories hum all over the country and has provided an army of workers to consume the Kansas farmer's products.

If Kansas likes the good times she has had this year, let her help to establish protection for American workers and so create a home market great enough to take all her products every year, irrespective of what the foreign demand may be.

Things to Be Thankful For.

Increased prosperity in every branch of industrial and commercial activity.

Increased work for everybody and in many cases higher wages.

Increased comfort and happiness for man, woman and child.

Increased prices for the products of the farm, amounting, for the year 1897 alone, to more than \$1,000,000,000.

Increased demand for the products of factories, mills and mines.

Increased bank deposits, loans and discounts.

Increased sales by merchants and manufacturers.

Increased railroad earnings of over 11 per cent as compared with last year.

Increased exports of food stuffs and manufactured articles amounting to several hundred millions of dollars.

The election of William McKinley as President of the United States.

The triumph of protection.

The passage of the Dingley tariff bill.

An Issue Soon Dead.

Free silver was made a distinct issue in a half dozen States in 1897. In every one of these States the percentage of loss in Democratic votes was greater than in the year following the Presidential election of 1892, when free trade was the issue. The loss of Democratic votes in Massachusetts in 1897 was 24 per cent. of the 1896 vote, while in 1893 there was a falling off of 11 per cent. from the Presidential vote of the preceding year. In Virginia there was a falling off in 1897 of 28 per cent. in the Democratic vote, against 21 per cent. in 1893; in Iowa, 12 per cent. in 1897, against 11 per cent. in 1893; in Ohio, 10 per cent. in 1897, against 12 per cent. in 1893; while in other States the results were equally disheartening to the advocates of silver.

The Real Robber Tariff.

The free-traders have exhausted the resources of the dictionary to find scathing epithets for the tariff which gives protection to American industries. "Robber tariff" is one of their favorite names for it. The vast majority of the people of the country, however, are agreed that the true "robber tariff" was the free trade Wilson-Gorman law which robbed them of their work, their wages and their prosperity.

Chile Starts on the Golden Way.

Hereafter the silver coins of Chile will be maintained at a fixed value, without reference to the fluctuations in the price of the metal of which they are made, as is the case in all countries having a limited silver coinage with a gold standard of value. This is the first result of their steps in the direction of the adoption of the gold standard.

Laborers Have Money This Year.

The holiday season will be one of much greater happiness than those of the past few years.

Employers have been making good use of the money which they have received in the past few years.

They have been making good use of the money which they have received in the past few years.

They have been making good use of the money which they have received in the past few years.

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from Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio show that a number of the great iron mines of Pennsylvania and Michigan are to increase the wages of their employees 10 per cent. on January 1st, and that the limestone operators of the Mahoning Valley, in Ohio, have increased the wages of their employees 20 per cent. The effect of the return of a protective tariff is being promptly felt.

Becoming Financially Independent.

American securities formerly held abroad are being returned to the United States in large quantities, thus reducing the actual imports of money which would otherwise occur as a result of our large exportations.

This fact is especially interesting, because it shows that the people of the United States are rapidly becoming independent of the financiers of the old world, and that there will be from this time forward a great reduction in the amount of money sent abroad in the payment of interest. The country at large is following the example of individuals, and reducing its indebtedness to others.

Bryan Needs Their Report.

Those silver Senators who went to Japan a few months ago to find out just how it was that the "gold powers" had managed to induce the Yankees of the Orient to abandon the silver standard have not yet reported. They should do so in order that Mr. Bryan may advise the statesmen of

THE RIGHT SORT OF CHINESE WALL.



Excess of merchandise exports, September, 1897, 302,281,167.
Balance of trade, payable to United States in coin or bullion, 37,000,000.

Mexico just how to escape the fate of the Japanese and of all the other intelligent nations which have adopted the gold standard in the last few years since the act of mining made it easy to produce silver at low cost and in enormous quantities.

Reciprocity Prospects.

The Dingley law is only about four months old. It has not had time to justify itself as a revenue producer, owing to the heavy anticipatory imports during the time that Congress was giving it final shape, but its provisions have been clear from the day it was signed by the President, and foreign countries are fully advised as to its bearings and significance.

Is there a single sign of a tariff war against the United States on the horizon? Is there not, on the contrary, a sign of commercial good-will in every direction? Foreign governments are putting the same high value on our markets that we ourselves in the Dingley law have put upon them. Instead of making war on us, they are making overtures to trade with us on terms of mutual benefit. The reciprocity clause of the new law promises to be one of its most useful features. Great Britain invokes it in the interests of her possessions in the West Indies. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now in Washington willing to discuss terms for increased trade between Canada and the United States. France desires to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, and Peru does also. It is not too much to say, indeed, that the United States has only to show a willingness on the subject to extend her trade by means of reciprocity on advantageous terms in nearly any direction.—Washington Star.

Food for Thought.

Mr. C. H. Cramp, a short time ago, at the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation in New York City, said: "No nation has ever been able to maintain ship-owning by purchasing its ships from the ship-builders of other nations." This remark offers food for thought to members of Congress and to the people generally. The American policy of protection is a broad and national policy and should embrace every American industry within its beneficent workings.

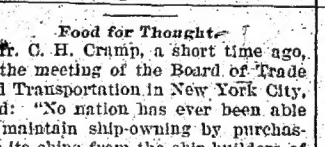
See Their Error.

The people of Kansas have evidently seen the fallacy of the political arguments upon which they have been fed during the past few years, and as a result have placed the State again in the Republican column, giving that party a majority this year of over 9,000 votes against a Democratic majority of 13,000 last year.

Foreign Markets Not Lost.

The adoption of a protective tariff has not cut off foreign markets for American products as was predicted, our exportations having increased materially since the enactment of the Dingley law, in the face of the fact that our purchases abroad have been reduced.

John Bull Is Not In It.



How to Wash with Ease.

That washing cannot be satisfactorily done with a scant supply of hard water and inferior soap is not always clear to housekeepers, and yet it is the cause of oft-repeated failure. To wash properly, assort the clothes. Put the linsens first in a tub of hot water, rub with Ivory Soap, wash, rinse, starch, hang on the line. Wash the colored pieces through clean, rinses in the same way. When dry, sprinkle, and lay in a basket over night. Iron carefully with well-heated iron.

Sugar from Potatoes.

An extensive economical revolution is in sight, if the claims of Dr. Prinzen Geerlings turn out to be what the doctor asserts they are. Dr. Geerlings, a Government official of Java and formerly a professor of chemistry at the University of Amsterdam, announces the discovery of a simple method of converting potato starch into sugar. He has lodged his description of the method with the French Academy of Sciences, so as to secure priority for his invention, although he is not quite ready to make the details public.

A man's word may be as good as his bond, and his bond may be as good as his gold, yet that man may be mean and small in all other matters.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1805.—J. R. Madison, 2400 42d Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Men Call Woman a Mystery.

So she is to them—Not so to a Woman.

A Woman's Knowledge Saves Mrs. Ebbert From an Operation.

A woman understands women as a man never can hope to. Mrs. Ebbert—Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham—of Lynn, Mass., now known all over the English-speaking world, set to work to help her sex.

After long and patient investigation, Mrs. Pinkham confirmed her own conclusions, namely: that seven-eighths of the sufferings of women are due to disorders of the uterine system. Reasoning on this line, she saw that the only preventive of early breaking down, was a specific medicine which would act alone on the female organism.

This was why she prepared her excellent Vegetable Compound, which has been such a boon to thousands and thousands of women. If you have headaches chiefly at the top of the head; and are troubled by painful menstruation, dizziness, sleeplessness, backache, and that bearing-down feeling, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will tone up your whole system. Mrs. CHAS. D. EBBERT, 330 Wood St., Reading, Pa., testifies to the great power of the Compound.

"Mrs. Pinkham—I can say that your medicine has cured me of the pains and troubles which I had. My case was a very bad one, and puzzled the doctor. My womb had fallen and I had terrible pains in my back and hips. I could hardly walk. My husband went to our family doctor, and he prescribed medicine for me, but I found no relief, and grew worse instead of better. The doctor examined me and wanted to perform an operation, but my husband would not consent. Seeing the advertisement in the paper, I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of the second bottle, I felt like a new man. In all I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured. I hope that every woman suffering as I did, will follow my advice and take your medicine at once."

A FORTUNE IN GOLD-MINING FOR 50 Cts.

300,000 SHARES OF STOCK ABSOLUTELY GIVEN AWAY.

THE COMSTOCK PREFERRED GOLD-MINING CO. SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

The largest fortune has been made by small investments in legitimate Gold Mining. It costs but 50 cents to become a shareholder in one of the largest mining corporations in the Northwest. The stock of the Comstock Preferred Gold-Mining Co. is now being offered at 50 cents per share, and it is desired to immediately secure a large number of shares, and to induce quick sales this mining will receive 2 free additional shares as follows:

To let applicant from anywhere 5,000 shares each 1st 100 purchasers..... 500 shares each 2nd 100 purchasers..... 500 shares each 3rd 100 purchasers..... 500 shares each 4th 100 purchasers..... 500 shares each 5th 100 purchasers..... 500 shares each 6th 100 purchasers..... 500 shares each 7th 100 purchasers..... 500 shares each 8th 100 purchasers..... 500 shares each 9th 100 purchasers..... 500 shares each 10th 100 purchasers..... 500 shares each

EVERY PERSON WILL RECEIVE AT LEAST 10 SHARES.

The order of purchase decided by postmark on letter, so all stand equal chance for large blocks, regardless of residence. This notice appears but once, and in all papers named herein. This company's intention of giving Gold Mining, any one of which ought to develop a bonanza, and if so your stock will be worth from \$100 to \$1,000. All mine have excellent showing of gold on surface and it is desired to immediately secure a large number of shares, and to induce quick sales this mining will receive 2 free additional shares as follows:

Each 50 Cents Entitles you to Receive a Chance for Large Bonanza on Above. Stock sent by return mail. Send 50 cents to letter, if larger amount send P. O. money order. Write name and address plainly for record. Receive of the Secretary, 521 and 522 Rookery, Spokane, Wash.

A good idea

is to keep some Pearlline in a sifter, ready to use for floor-washing, dish-washing, etc.

etc. You sprinkle a little over the floor, for instance, and then just wash it over with a wet cloth. See how much more convenient to use than soap, to say nothing of the easier work!

If you're buying and using Pearlline simply for washing clothes, and not for all kinds of washing and cleaning, you're cheating yourself out of a great deal of comfort and economy.

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

DEN

His name is Williams. It was as conductor on the Denver cable line that I knew him. He

LIFE.

A crust of bread and a corner to sleep in.
A minute to smile and an hour to weep in.
A pint of joy to a peck of trouble,
And never a laugh but the moans come double;
And that is life!

A crust and a corner that love makes precious,
With the smile to warm and the tears to refresh us;
And joy seems sweeter when cares come after,
And a moan is the finest of foils for laughter;
And that is life!

—Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

Simpson's Ranch.

"I don't see no sense in it, nohow." It was the older of two stalwart "cow-punchers" that delivered this oracular statement. In private life he was one probably Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones, but this must have been in days when he was prehistoric as far as the fellows in the cattle country were concerned. To them he was, and had always been, "Broncho Sam"; and old Bill Kensett, up on the divide, whose age was beyond mortal ken, and who was a stalwart man when he trapped with Ruxton and traded with St. Vrain, was on record as saying that he "allowed that when that youngster come from the States he hedn't no other name than Broncho Sam." That settled it.

"That that youngster" was a relative, certainly not a positive, characterization; for Broncho Sam was a veteran, and he looked it as he sat on a rye bench, outside the ruder log cabin, and facing the west. To an Eastern eye his surroundings were the abomination of desolation. The cabin stood in a narrow valley, near the bed, almost dry, of what might be a stream. To the gray banks inclosing it a few stunted and distorted cedars were perched clinging, and at a distance there were some patches of sagebrush. As unwise, indeed, were he who should look at these things to the exclusion of distant ones, as he who should curiously inspect the squallid streets of Naples when by lifting his eyes he could see across the beautiful bay to the grand silhouette of Vesuvius, with Sorrento and Capri in the distance. Here, above the barren outlines of grim canyons, above the sparsely wooded foot-hills, above the jagged outlying peaks, rose in its simple majesty the great range. Across the exquisite blue sky overhead drifted clouds as white as the driven snow, and light and fleecy as those under which once lay the Isles of the Blest. It was near sunset, after the radiance of an autumn day, and the air was deliciously clear, cool and bracing.

Broncho Sam was not looking at the mountain or sky, but at a gun which he was cleaning. His companion, a younger man and evidently a disciple, had been watching his skillful manipulation, and listening to the words of wisdom which fell from his lips, for a famed ranch manager was this same Broncho Sam; and fortunate were his employers, far away in "the States," whose interests were intrusted to his faithful care.

Then came a voice through the open door—a fresh, youthful, ringing voice: "Just you wait a minute, Sam, and I'll come out and argue the point with you. I have got an idea what you are talking about, but I say there is some sense in it"; and what is it all about, anyway?"

Sam uttered an unintelligible grunt. It could not have one of entire dissatisfaction, for something like a smile showed itself on his rugged features, and was plainly visible as he looked up and saw Jack Reynolds standing in the doorway. A handsome young fellow he was, and a general favorite in all the region for fifty miles around. Every since he came out from Chicago, whence the doctor sent him after a long illness—he had added as steadily to his list of friends as to the hardness of his muscles, the color in his cheeks, and the figure at which he turned the scale.

"Blame me if he don't jest lay over any tenderfoot I ever see," said Broncho Sam, one day, as he stood in an admiring crowd at the bar of the Arcade saloon in Pueblo. "Gimme a show, and I'll make him a first-class ranch hand in a year or two."

"He ain't no slouch of a ranchman now, accordin' to my idee," said a rash new-comer.

Sam looked at him with an undisguised contempt, clearly shared by the bystanders. "Perhaps he is, an' perhaps he ain't," said he. "I allow you oughter know better'n I. Yes, Jim, you may gimme another one of the same sort."

Jack, it may easily be believed, was the soul of the ranch. He interested himself in the operations, and made a creditable figure at the first "round-up." He could soon ride the worst of the "bucking" horses, and throw a lariat with many an older man. He was a bit of a dandy too, in his way, and did not disdain a gilt cord with pendant tassels around the crown of an expensive sombrero, a gay necktie loosely knotted and lying snugly under the riding collar of his gray flannel shirt, or a pair of long riding boots of exceptional make. All this finery, however, was reserved for other places than the ranch, and other occasions than the days passed there. The most cynical of "old-timers" found nothing to criticize in his display thereof when he rode into Pueblo for a day of combined business and pleasure; and, in a way, they felt a local kind of pride in the fact that the "young fellow" could hold a certificate of competency from such a Sir Hubert as Broncho Sam, and at the same time be, by the canons of that longitude, a very respectable "swell."

More than one young lady member of some party of "personally conducted" tourists had looked admiringly at him from the window of the Denver Pullman as he sat on his horse near the station platform; and the landlord of the Arcade saloon was understood to have, in a rare interval of sobriety, expressed the opinion that such an exhibition was good for the interests of the region. "Why," said he, "that ain't no two ways about it. When them thar tenderfoot an' fancy tourists see you out there, they'll kind of think you're a boss business, an' it'll run 'em comin' out here an' buyin' land, an' startin' a boom in ranchin' an' helpin' trade. Yer see, they'll

think all ranchmen is like him, an' they'll git mighty badly left; but that ain't your funeral nor mine. Say, young feller, what'll yer take? Nothin'?"

Three miles above the ranch where Jack lived was another, of rather better character as regards its buildings, which stood close to the head of the creek. It belonged to a man named Simpson. Most people liked him; few knew him well. There was a vague impression abroad that Simpson had a history, and that his ownership of a Western ranch was but an episode in a life far different from that which most of his neighbors had been born to; but there was that about him which repelled inquisitiveness. His cattle were numerous and in good condition; he was active and efficient in the round-up, but his patronage of the Arcade saloon was of the scantiest, and he was somewhat eccentric in the making up of what in another and more formal state of society would have been a visiting-list. Those, however, who had enjoyed the hospitalities of Simpson's ranch had much to say of a wife who often wore "store clothes," and of a daughter of about nineteen, as pretty a girl, it was reported, as he had ever been seen from Denver down to Chucharas, and as bright as the sunlight on the plains. Not many had seen her; few still knew her; yet her fame had gone abroad. She was graciously idealized; she was held to be, in a sense, to the region; and there was not a cowboy on the range who would not have broken a lance for what was for more practical purposes his "girl" as he championed.

Among the visitors at Simpson's Ranch we may be sure that Jack Reynolds was numbered. His first visit was made at a notable time in its history. Two days before (stoppping to return a horse which he had found straying) he had made the acquaintance of the family. Simpson himself had suddenly gone away. He had been in Pueblo, and the postmaster stated at the Arcade that he had received a large and thick letter, but he was a little misty as to the postmark. That night Simpson departed. Some people thought he rode a little to the northward, and took a train at a small station, a theory that he secreted himself in a freight car also found supporters. But one individual, and he was half-insane, had suggested suicide, and he had been promptly ejected from the saloon by the force of public opinion.

Months and months had passed, and Simpson had not appeared. Wonder grew as to his whereabouts; much curiosity was engendered as to the condition and feelings of his family, and no little effort was made to gratify this curiosity. Whatever the wife and daughter, thus seemingly deserted, may have felt, however, they gave no sign to visitors. No one was there half so often as Jack Reynolds, and there was a general, if unspoken, sentiment abroad that this was as it should be; also that it would be alike improper and futile to seek for any information about Simpson from him. No better test, indeed, could there be of the esteem in which he was held than this rare self-abnegation.

Again several months passed, and still there appeared no Simpson. His neighbors were more puzzled, more curious, more hopelessly in the dark, than ever, and they began to feel aggrieved. Broncho Sam had been voicing this sentiment, in conversation with his assistant, when he made the declaration with which this story opens, and which was preceded by another.

"Fest-tell yer," said he, "that when a man lights out and leaves such a good-appearin' wife an' sech a poov' little gal ez is up to Simpson's, it don't send 'em no word, it's playin' it pretty low on 'em, unless he's got a blamed good reason for a doin' so."

That he would discuss this point with Jack was highly improbable. They talked of cattle and the season's prospects, and there was no word of Simpson during the plain supper or the placid pipe-smoking which followed. When they "turned in," the sky was overcast, and during the night there came a gale of wind which almost shook the house. It was in the gray of early morning that a violent knocking at the door brought all three men to their feet alert in an instant. Jack was the first at the door, and opened it. A man stood there holding the bridle of a panting horse. His words were few and to the point. There had been a storm and cloud-burst in the mountains; the great reservoir which fed the irrigating ditches was in imminent peril; there would be a terrible "wash-out" in the valley.

"Have you warned them at Simpson's?" asked Jack, breathlessly.

"I came the other way."

Broncho Sam had his eyes on Jack's face, and saw the color leave it. He rose to the occasion in an instant.

"Yer kin do it, my boy," said he; "but jest yer ride like Jehu—Git yer boots on, an' I'll have the saddle on Comanche."

In five minutes Jack, with his head bent to the blast, was spurring his horse wildly up the valley.

There was nothing aesthetic about the external appearance of Simpson's ranch. The architecture of the house was of the early cow-boy period, with suggestions of that of the mining camp. There was a seamy simplicity about the roughly hewn logs which made up the walls, and although the taste of fashion bring many queer things into popular use, the plastering of crevices with adobe has not yet been naturalized in polite neighborhoods. Never, however, should the wise traveler in the West or Southwest judge of the kernel by the shell, of the interior by the exterior. Both Mrs. Simpson and her daughter possessed the rare and charming "gift of practical management," which Hawthorne has ascribed to little Phoebe, in "The House of the Seven Gables." "It is a kind of natural magic," he says, "that enables these favored ones to bring out the hidden capabilities of things about them; and particularly to give a look of comfort and habitableness to any place which for however brief a period may happen to be their home."

So did cheap and simple material take new character and virtue from their hands; so were rough walls hidden by chains of tasteful pattern and homogenous tint; so did refinement supply the place of costly equipment. Jack Reynolds realized all this the

first time he entered the buildings. To be sure, he saw it under favorable circumstances.

The daughter of the house had come out to meet him as he approached. When she saw it was her own favorite horse he had brought home, her face lighted up by a smile which went straight to his heart. Before his visit came to an end he discovered that her name was Edith. What more he discovered about her no one but himself would know; but it could not have been otherwise than pleasant, for he arrived at his home in the highest spirits. He counted the days until he thought he might call again, and he made them as few as he possibly could. It was strong evidence of Broncho Sam's partiality for his young friend that he took but mild exception to what must surely be a distraction to an embryo cow-boy; but then Sam himself had seen the young lady, and her grace and sweetness had made an impression on even his case-hardened sensibilities.

"That ain't no kind of use in talkin' about it," said he; "it's human nature. I'm an old man now, but I was young once myself an' I know. He's a fellow that's got sand, an' she's a real good appearin' gal an' I allow it ain't no one's business but theirs."

The road up the valley was narrow and rough; one side was often much higher than the other; and many furrows and holes lay as pitfalls before the rider. All riders, however, had not such horses as Comanche. He knew what was expected of him. With a splendid stride he went over the difficult path as if over English turf, clearing this treacherous gully with a spring, swerving to avoid that pile of earth washed down by the evening's rains, leaving one landmark after another behind in his headlong course. They talk to this day of the time in which he made the distance.

Jack sat him like the good horseman he was. His excitement was intense, but every faculty seemed under perfect control. One thinks and remembers at such times with unworldly quickness and vividness. Not knowing what duty or peril awaited him, for he was ignorant of the fact that he still found himself wondering whether Sam and the other man could get the horses to a place of safety. Then he thought, for what seemed to him a long time, but was probably a few seconds, of his far-away home. Then the absorbing theme of what he must soon encounter took the place of all else. The horse began to breathe a little hard, but his pace never slackened. At one time Jack fancied he heard hoofs behind him, but he dismissed the idea as absurd. The next moment he saw something which made his heart beat fast. What had shown itself in the gray light of dawn as a slender turbid river was now a large stream, and rapidly growing higher. Instinctively he called to his horse. Faster the noble animal sped on; the water was around his feet. There was a turn in the valley where it narrowed; a swirling torrent reached his knees as he rounded the point of the cliff. In five minutes he slackened his pace, for, passing the flood which eddied around it, he tugged and tore at the hurled logs and stumps and tree trunks at it was Simpson's ranch, and at the window on the lower side was Edith.

In the lee, as it were, of the house, the water was comparatively quiet and shallow. In a second he was at the window, the horse standing still, with heaving flanks and laboring breath. There was scant time for ceremony, but the expression of joy on the girl's face told the story, and he managed to reach her hand with his. Only a few words passed at first. Her mother had spent the night with a sick child at a ranch on the hill. At daybreak, alarmed at the prospect of the "wash-out," the hands had gone to look after the stock, and the Mexican woman to escort her mother back. Then the flood had come suddenly and cut off their return.

Jack always said his plan of rescue was pure inspiration. At the right, separated from the house by a wide and deep torrent the ground sloped from a mesa. Could he reach that slope, he looked around the corner of the house, the horse barely maintaining his footing. Half-way up the slope, and a few rods above the house, stood the stout stump of a cedar, and his lariat hung at his saddle-bow. How he blessed his practice with it! The first cast was successful, the lariat lay over the stump, and a pull tightened it. In a moment he was back at the window; in another, Edith, stepping from the sill, sat behind him and clung to him. Again he guided Comanche to the corner; he wound the lariat around the pomel of the Mexican saddle. He drew a long breath, and rode into the torrent. The thorough-bred was swept off his feet before he had gone ten yards, but he was strongly and boldly; the lariat was taut as a bowstring, but it held. It seemed an hour before the middle of the stream was reached. His breath beat fast; the girl said nothing, but he felt her clasp tighten; and still the horse swam on, and the torrent, balked by the stout lariat of its prey, actually aided their escape. They neared the slope; Comanche gained his footing; they were saved! Jack had never taken his eyes off the horse's head and the knot on the pomel, and he had never seen a stalwart bearded man gallop down the slope and jump from his horse just before they gained the land. Now, to his amazement, this man lifted Edith from Comanche and folded her in his arms. Shortly he raised his head.

"You needn't look so sort of surprised, young feller," said he; "you bet it's all right. I haven't got a card case about me, but my name's Simpson, an'—and—"

"In a second," God bless you, for as plucky and clever a thing as I ever saw in all my life. He will bless you, too, for you've saved the life of my little girl, that's the apple of my eye." Still clasping his daughter tightly with his left arm, he wrung Jack's hand, and the tears stood in his eyes.

Just then, with many a crack and groan, and almost one would say, a cry of distress, Simpson's Ranch house was torn from its frail foundations and swept down the valley.

"Never mind; let her go," cried he. "I'll buy a dozen blamed old shanties like that for you to-morrow, if you want 'em."

Next day all the neighborhood knew that Simpson had come back, and why he had returned, and the partner who had accompanied and nearly ruined him.

years before had written him from his sick-bed in his refuge in Manitoba; how he had made restitution; how Simpson had been for months beyond the region of mails and telegraphs; how he had come home and hidden-up the valley behind Jack.

"I didn't know you were ahead of me," he told him. "Of course it was my horse you heard; but I knew a short-cut to the mesa, and turned off by it; but you were too quick for me. Oh, yes, I know. It's all right. I wouldn't cross the little girl, anyway. If she's willing, I am; and if she's going to leave her old father, I'm mighty glad she's going to have a man to take care of her that's got sand."

INDIA'S CHIEF IDOLS.

Brahma the Creator, Vishnu the Preserver, and Siva the Destroyer.

Great is the number of idols in India, for popular report puts the number down as 333,000,000. Every Indian village has its special idol, sometimes more than one. None of these idols of clay, wood or stone is supposed to be fit for worship till the consecrating words have been spoken over it by a priest.

Brahma is the supreme god of India and appears in three forms—Brahma the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer. Each of the three is supposed to be married, and thus at once we have six deities which are supreme in India.

Vishnu, the preserver, the most popular and most worshipped, is shown black and likewise with four arms, and as in a struggle of the gods with the demons he killed a woman he was condemned to be born twenty-two times as a fish, a tortoise, a bear and a lion among other animals. His many manifestations in animal form are likewise popular. His wife, Lakshmi, is the goddess of prosperity and good luck. She is represented as a lovely woman with a gold-colored face—gold being the Hindoo's ideal tint.

Very different are Siva and his wife. He is the destroyer and is represented as a man unclothed, but powdered over with ashes and having a tiger skin swathed about him. He has a third eye in the middle of his forehead. A necklace of human skulls decorates his throat, while he carries a club or trident surmounted by human heads and bones. He is also armed with a bow and an axe. His wife has several forms. At first as Sati, the faithful one, her name is given to widows who are burned alive on their husband's funeral pyres. Secondly she is Durga, the mother of the world, and is seated on a lion and dressed in red. Again, as Kail, the goddess of cruelty, she is one of the most horrible of Hindu deities, represented as black, adorned with human skulls and hands and dancing on the body of her husband. This is not because she hates him, but because, when, according to tradition, she had finished destroying her enemies, she danced so violently the earth seemed about to be shaken to pieces, and to stop her Siva lay down among the dead, and she, not seeing him under her feet, became ashamed, and put out her tongue, which is the Bengali manner of blushing. These are the principal gods of India, selected from the reputed 333,000,000.

Men and Their Hats.

Hats, according to an English writer, on matters sartorial, are the most characteristic part of the male costume. The slouch or brigand hat gives great distinction to a spiritual and expressive face, like Tennyson's, for example; but at private theatricals, especially with a feather in it, it is capable of transforming a feeble face into that of a downright idiot. Men in cocked hats look wonderfully alike. They confer no individuality. A general, except for his plumes, cannot be distinguished from a military medic. The top hat is in one respect worthy of the estimation in which it is held. Why should we be compelled to go to church in it is inexplicable, but it always had a religious association. When Rogers, who was not beaful, expressed a wish to be painted in a "devotional attitude," Sydney Smith suggested it should be with his face in his hat, in which so many churchgoers seem to find spiritual calm. But there is no doubt that the top hat has a power which is the attribute of no other headgear. It may not be able to confer distinction even at its gloziest, but when it is in a state of decrepitude it sinks its wearer in disrespectability fathoms deep. We may talk of the aristocracy of birth, or nature's true nobility, but let the representative of either wear a bad hat, and to the eye of the observer he becomes a black-guard at once.

The Bishop's Tasteful Lesson.

This story is told of an "Eastern woman" who used to be notorious among her friends for the long time it took her to dress. As the newspaper puts it: "There was no case on record of a guest who had been greeted under her roof with any degree of promptitude." Now she has reformed, and this is how the reform came about: "One evening, at a private entertainment of some kind, she encountered a certain bishop, an old friend of the family. 'Ah, my dear Mrs. Smith,' remarked the ecclesiastic, 'how are you? I passed your house yesterday and thought of dropping in to see you.' 'And you didn't do it? That was very unkind of you.' 'Well, no. You see, I said to myself, 'I have just one hour to call upon Mrs. Smith. She will take fifty-seven minutes to dress. That will leave just three for my talk. It is hardly worth while.'"

A Rare Mineral.

Long before it was discovered on the earth it was known that the chemical element, helium, existed in the sun. Its presence on our globe was indicated about two years ago in a rare mineral of Norway, called cleveite. Its rarity has made it costly. Recently a mine has been opened near Rytike, Norway, containing an abundance of cleveite rich in helium. It will sell for about \$5 per pound.

Surgical Operation on the Lungs.—Among the noteworthy announcements made at the recent medical congress at Moscow was that the lungs had recently been operated on successfully.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Buckwheat and Corn—Stunting Pigs Before Birth—Growing Beet Seed—The Eumelan Grape—Etc., Etc.

BUCKWHEAT AND CORN.

From my experience in growing buckwheat it is a bad crop to precede corn, as not only does the buckwheat come up thick as a weed, but the land seems unfavorably affected for the crop. If I were growing buckwheat, I would always seed it possible to clover with the buckwheat, and I would sow both crimson and common clover, so as to have two chances for a stand.

—Waldo F. Brown.

STUNTING PIGS BEFORE BIRTH.

It is not so generally appreciated as it should be that the breeding sow while she is bearing her young needs just the kind of nutrition that the growing pig will require. Sows fed heavily on corn, faten, and bring forth stunted pigs, with very little ability to care for themselves. Such pigs will never do so well as those whose dams were fed milk and wheat bran with some kind of roots while bearing their young. These will have good digestion and will grow rapidly, while the stunted pig will never fully recover from the improper nutrition it received before it was farrowed.

GROWING BEET SEED.

Beet seed is so easily grown that it is always very cheap. Yet we believe in farmers growing their own beet seed, provided they will grow the best. It is not the beet that produces the most seed that is best for planting. If beets, or any other roots for that matter, are planted so early in spring that they grow tough and stringy roots, such roots will produce a great amount of seed, but it will produce inferior plants that are like the roots in the garden. It is thus that root degenerates into something like their original wild condition. A moderate-sized root grown quickly after mid-summer, and in very rich ground, will be tender and good until late in the spring. Such a root will not produce as much seed as a tough, stringy one, but its seed will bring much more satisfactory crops.

THE EUMELAN GRAPE.

Almost everybody at times becomes tired of the very musky grapes which are the principal varieties offered on the market. The old-fashioned Clinton grape, which was the product by cultivation of the wild frost grape, is entirely free from this objection. But the Clinton did not ripen until late, and was commonly allowed to hang until frost had blackened the grape leaves. To those who have grown and liked the Clinton grape, the Eumelan can be safely commended. It has a clear, sweet juice, is black in color, and ripens as early as the Delaware. It has a blue bloom, in this resembling the frost grapes, from which it was originated. The only reason why it is not much more widely known is that it is difficult to propagate. The wood is very hard and will not root except in hot-houses where bottom heat can be applied. But we have frequently layered this variety to secure specimens to give to friends. Most of the nurseries now send grape vines so cheaply that it is not worth while to layer bearing vines, as it undoubtedly does injure the vine and delay ripening of the fruit to grow layers from it.—Boston Cultivator.

PEAR BLIGHT.

The following on treatment for pear blight is incorporated in the report of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society: First, aim to put the tree in a condition to render it the least liable to attack. This means to so manure and cultivate that the tree will not grow rapidly. Thus, the more a tree is fed the worse it will fare when attacked by the blight. Trees that are highly fertilized with nitrogenous manures are especially liable to blight. In short, overstimulation with manures is to be avoided. Good usage in the same sense, while it does not cure pear blight, tends to increase the susceptibility to blight. Anything that retards the growth is beneficial so far as the disease is concerned. The orchardist must stimulate by manures and cultivate sufficiently to give a good crop and shun that which will do more. Soil and situation will determine largely whether soil or cultivated may be best to resist the blight.

The second method is the extermination of the blight germs, which seems to be the only direct remedy. This is done by cutting out and burning all blighted portions of the trees. Every tree of the pome family, including the apple, pear, quince, crab, mountain ash, service berry and hawthorn, should be treated in the same manner. Particular attention should be paid to the active blight of late autumn, cutting it out and burning the branches before spring arrives. It is important to cut out the blight whenever seen, but all should be removed before the next growing season begins.

To put the treatment in small compass, all blight should be removed as soon as seen while the trees are growing. A thorough inspection needs to be made in the late fall for any branches showing blight. After these are cut out a sharp outlook should be kept for the disease in the orchard the next spring. In connection with pruning and burning the trees should not be stimulated beyond what is required for a fair growth of wood and the production of a profitable crop.

THE PURSLANE TREE.

We have heard farmers who wished to be very emphatic without being profane in condemning something declare "it was madder than pusley," or purslane, which is indeed a nuisance in cultivated fields. How would they like the purslane tree, which belongs to the same family as our well-known weed and the familiar flower portulaca, but which grows to the height of ten or twelve feet, with a trunk one foot in diameter? They have it in New South Wales. In the botanical gardens and the Agricultural Gazette is quite enthusiastic over it as a fodder plant for the arid regions, or great Australian

lan desert, where other plants will not thrive, and recommends its trial for the following reasons:

It may be readily propagated, rooting readily from cuttings, and even from solitary leaves, during the greater part of the year. It has no thorns or prickles, nor any objectionable characteristics that I know of. Like many succulents, it attains its greatest luxuriance in hot, dry weather. Stock are fond of it, its succulent leaves providing both food and water for them; it is reputed to be moderately nutritious.

If it develops as many seeds as the common garden purslane, and is as ready to spread not only in hot, dry soil, but into all other, and is as difficult to exterminate, we fancy they will find those characteristics very objectionable, and they will wish it had been left in its native land of South Africa. The rapid spread of such weeds as the thistle and the daisy, introduced from foreign countries, makes us a little shy of such experiments, even though the new plant may have much to recommend it in certain localities.

And the experience of Massachusetts with the gypsy moth and other sections with the San Jose scale leads us to urge caution upon the botanical gardens and experiment stations against introducing anything which may prove an addition to our already long list of weed and insect pests.—American Cultivator.

AMMONIA IN PLANT CULTURE.

While the ordinary kerosene emulsion and solution of copper have proved an immense boon to the cultivator of fruits and trees in the open air, Meehan's Monthly is authority for the statement that they are usually objectionable to the small amateur flower grower, to whom something clean and easily applied to small plants is a greater advantage. For these the various insecticides and fungicides for sale by the florists offer some good recommendation. Where these are not to be had it is said that a wash of ammonia is effective. As the ammonia-bottle is now one of the supplies of every well-ordered household it may be put into use readily. All these articles, however, require some little care in their first application. One should always try a little at first on some plants that are of no considerable value before risking them in a wholesale way. For instance, the scale on orange leaves and the leaves of oleanders, or the leaves of some similar plant affected with any kind of insect, can be tried first. If no injury follows, then it may be applied on a somewhat more extensive scale. A few plants and a brush to pat with, a considerable quantity can be gone over in a short time.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Wear an ill-fitting collar, and then imagine how the horse likes to wear one.

Cabbage may remain out without danger of injury from frost after beets, carrots and turnips should be stored for the winter.

If you want horse radish to use before the frost is out of the ground in the spring, dig it and pack away in sand or soil where it will not freeze.

If you have bean poles standing in the ground pull them up and store somewhere under shelter. If they are worth using they are worth caring for.

It is said that the hydrangea, when grown out-of-doors permanently, has a decided tendency to give blue flowers instead of the pinkish-purple-white usually found on it.

An Eastern gardener pulls up the poles that have any beans on them when frost comes, and puts them away, vines and all, in this way is able to keep the beans fresh for some time.

Roots will keep nice and crisp till late in the spring if pitted. Those intended for use by the family through the winter may be put in barrels or boxes. Pack them as closely as possible and fill all the spaces with fine sand or earth.

A new gladiolus, recently exhibited by J. L. Chas. in Canada, Bird's eye reported to be the best yellow sort yet obtained. It is very slightly tinged with red deep down in the throat, where it is hardly recognizable. The flowers are of excellent size, also.

Even the wild flowers are subject to curious variations brought about by hybridization. A plant of Lobelia cardinalis—a plant famous for its intense red—was recently found at Wynnewood, Pa., which had pale pink bloom. Pure white flower spikes have sometimes been found.

No two flocks can be fed alike, and no two feeders can feed alike. Because our way of feeding gives us success, it is no guarantee that it will give our neighbor success. Every little detail counts for much. After all, it is not so much the food as it is the whole method of handling.

The ornamental varieties of asparagus need an abundance of nutriment while making their growth after such a period, which may be two months or more, the plants should be repotted in very rich soil; then, as they are growing, supply well with water and once or twice a week give liquid manure.

London purple is sat down upon by Professor Stedman as follows: "I would not advise any one to use London purple, for the reason that it is the refuse of different dye stuffs, and its character varies. If you use it this year and are successful, and try it again next year, you might ruin your trees, because you might get it of different strength."

No Pity For Pirates in China.

They make short work of pirates in China. In July last a vessel in charge of Chung Kwei, the son of a wealthy merchant of Singapore, while on its way to Canton, was seized and run aground by pirates and looted of its full cargo of silks and money. The Canton authorities immediately sent a gunboat down the river, and the pirates, twenty in number, were captured. They were taken in triumph to San Ling, near Canton, and were condemned by a military tribunal and beheaded in the course of a few hours.

Francis Warior, the cook of the Lakeside Club, Grand Rapids, Mich., thought he could prepare toaststools to make them dainty eating. He ate a few of them and died.

FACTS ABOUT OLD CLOCKS.

Suggested by the Sight of An Ancient Timepiece.

A fine old timepiece is on exhibition temporarily in Reading, Pa. It stands majestically back of a plate glass window—a real, though not an apparent obstacle—light and a half feet in height, massive, but of perfect symmetry and without a suggestion of bulk. It was constructed about 150 years ago by Ziegler of Allentown, Pa. The mechanism came from Germany and the pipe organ with which it is equipped from Switzerland. The cylinders that are a part of its musical equipment are wooden and an indisputable index of its antiquity, since these have not been made for a century and a half. They are contained in a mahogany cabinet, about one yard square, the wood being the same as that of the clock.

Above the dial stand forth the figures of an orchestra, a pompous collection of musicians, each holding the instrument he plays. Surmounting these automata is the significant inscription: "Abreise, Quentin Durward."

The orchestra, occurring every half hour, when, instead of the usual one bell, delicious and quaint airs flood the apartment. Eyes as well as ears are delighted as the musicians above the dial raise their instruments into proper position, make all the motions of performing and then drop them to their sides again. Each instrument can be recognized in the ensemble, and the delightful effect is better imagined than described.

Thirty-two airs constitute the magnificent repertoire, which is presented in a volume in old German and quaintly framed, making a most attractive feature. No more artistic environment for this work of art could be suggested than to remain in the possession of the last representative of the family that originally owned it. Yet eyes have looked wistfully and plethoric purses offered their seductive contents at this impossible shrine.

It may be consolation to reflect that the great Caesar was not fortunate in the matter of timekeepers. A water clock marked the flight of his imperial time. It is interesting to note in the progress of clock-making from that crude state where with Caesar was doubtless content, to the highly complex and apparently perfect system now in use, that the heavenly bodies were usually represented. Those landmarks in the history of clock-making, whose importance has led to their preservation, either in chronicle or in fact, show this comprehensiveness of effort.

The celebrated clock in the famous cathedral at Strasburg describes the motions of the planets. A clock presented to Frederick II. by Saladin in the thirteenth century marked not only the hours, but also the course of the sun and moon and planets. A clock made by an English abbot in the fourteenth century indicated in addition to these the ebb and flood tides.

In the eighteenth century a German who invented astronomical clocks conceived the still more comprehensive idea of measuring time in its whole extent. A hand of universal history indicates principal epochs of history in the Old Testament and the great events of the future founded on the Apocalypse. Eight thousand years were embraced in the revolutions. A century hand marks the year of the century and makes the circuit in 100 years. This clock also represents the motions of the planets, and they make their revolutions in the same time and manner that they actually do in the heavens. The heavenly orbs alone were consulted for marking the passage of time when no other method was known.

History of Ivory.—The earliest recorded history we might say prehistoric, the hieroglyphical—that has come down to us has been in carvings on ivory and bone. Long before metallurgy was known, among the prehistoric races, carvings on reindeer horn and mammoth tusk evidence the antiquity of the art. Fragments of horn and ivory, engraved with excellent pictures of animals, have been found in caves and beds of rivers and lakes. There are specimens in the British Museum, also in the Louvre, of the Egyptian skill in ivory carving, attributed to the age of Moses. In the latter collection are chains or snails of the sixteenth century B. C. Inlaid with ivory and other pieces of the eleventh century B. C. We have already referred to the Nineveh ivories. Carving